Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV.....NO. 13,976. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1896, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

METEOR WON A GOOD RACE

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S YACHT EASILY DEFEATED BRITANNIA.

Was More than Thirteen Minutes Ahead of Her Opponent at the Finish—The Enormous Sails of the New Boat Caused Considerable Comment—Sailed Fast in Light Winds, and Will Do Better in a Hard Blow.

LONDON, June 4.—The new cutter Meteor, built for Emperor William of Germany by D. & W. Henderson from designs by G. L. Watson, proved herself a fast craft in the regatta to-day of the Royal London Yacht Club, the first race in which she has taken part. Of the other big cutters in the race, the Britannia, owned by the Prince of Wales, was the only one that at any time had the slightest chance of holding her own against the new boat, and this chance faded into nothingness when the Meteor began to reach for home.

Judging from to-day's performance of the Meteor, it is believed that she is the most speedy big cutter in a light wind that has ever been constructed in Great Britain, and some yachting experts claim that in a blow she will prove herself a dangerous rival to any racing craft afloat. She is of course not yet perfectly tuned to racing pitch, and she has not yet "found herself," but from every indication she is a good one and a considerable improvement on Valkyrie III., the last defeated English contestant for the America's Cup, which was also designed by Mr. Watson and built by the Hendersons.

The course to-day was the regular one of the Royal London Yacht Club, at the mouth of the Thames. It extended from off the cement works, in the Lower Hope, to and around the Mouse Lightship and then back to Gravesend, a distance of about fifty miles. The conditions provided that the boats should sail on the time allowance of the Yacht Racing Association for rig and rating for a fifty-mile course.

The starters in the race for the large raters were, in addition to the Meteor, the Prince of Wales's Britannia, C. D. Rose's Satanita, A. Barclay Walker's Ailsa, John Gretton, Jr.'s Hester, Peter Donaldson's Isolde, W. H. Walker's Caress, and the Corsair.

Early in the morning the prospects for a race were not promising, there being little or no air stirring. Later, however, a breeze sprang up, and very light though it was, it held throughout the day, blowing always from the south. Much interest was taken in the race among yachtsmen, for it was known that in the Meteor Mr. Watson had used of every resource of his science in laying down the lines of a boat to beat anything he has heretofore designed. When the Meteor hoisted her mainsail in her anchorage ready for the start there were many ejaculations of surprise among those who had not seen her racing canvas. She has the largest sail spread ever put on a single-sticker, her sail area being much greater than that of the Valkyrie III. Her overhang was seen to be very like that of the latter. Her topsails were blue, with a gold band. She was, without exception, one of the most powerful looking racing craft ever seen in English waters, and her sailing to-day showed that in her case appearances were not deceptive.

Shortly before noon the yachts were all ready for the race to begin. The wind had become variable, and there was scarcely enough of it to fill the sails.

At 12:10 o'clock the first gun was fired, and the yachts began to go down for the line, The Meteor had worked herself into the best position and went over the line, holding the weather position, at 12:17:10, followed by the Britannia at 12:17:50. The Hester and Ailsa crossed close together, the others trailing behind. A few minutes after the start was made the wind freshened a little, and the Britannia, which had dropped fully ten lengths astern, got the first of it, and, carrying it with her, caught up with the Meteor and passed her to windward.

Shortly afterward the Meteor broke out her enormous spinnaker, and the others at once followed her example. The yachts had not run far, however, before the wind shifted and came out of the east. Spinnakers were taken in, and the racers stood off on the port tack heading for Thameshaven.

After passing the Meteor the Britannia continued to add to her advantage, and when she was off Thameshaven she was about half a mile in the lead, doing some very pretty sailing. The Meteor was also sailing well. She was taking full advantage of the strong ebb tide, and was keeping as close as safety permitted to the Essex shore, where she felt the full force of the seaward flow of the river. She gained gradually on the Britannia, which latter, and before the Meteor ran into the first of the flood tide, commenced to lose way. The Ailsa at this stage of the race was the last boat of the fleet.

As the river widened at its mouth, the yachts were enabled to make longer tacks. The Meteor continued to gain, and when she struck the first of the returning tide, she made much better progress than the Britannia. The two boats were now getting close together, though on different boards, and the yachting experts began to calculate which was really ahead. The calculations had not progressed very far when the German boat went about, took the weather berth, and passed the Prince of Wales's cutter, much to the chagrin, it must be said, of the Prince's loyal friends. At the same time they admitted that the Meteor was being splendidly handled and was sailing beautifully. It was now 3 o'clock. The Britannia held on pretty closely to the leader, but found it impossible to gain an inch on her. The two leaders were now reaching for the Mouse Lightship, around which they jibed at these times: Meteor, 3:47:27; Britannia, 3:55:43.

The other yachts were hopelessly astern and were not timed by the representative of The United Press, who followed the race throughout. Once around the lightship, the boats had a free reach for the Lower Hope. On this point of sailing the Meteor showed herself surprisingly fast in the light breeze prevailing. She continued to open the gap between herself and the Britannia, and it was soon seen that if no accident happened to her she was safe to defeat the crack English racers.

The curve in the river from the Lower Hope to Gravesend compelled the boats to make short boards to the finishing line at the latter place. The Britannia, handled superbly, struggled gamely on; but there was no hope for her except to cut down her rival's lead somewhat. There had been several changes in the relative positions of the other participants before and after they rounded the lightship, but from start to finish they were practically out of the race.

The times of the four which first finished were as follows: Meteor, 6:33:50; Britannia, 6:47:07; Ailsa, 7:01:07; Satanita, 7:04:16.

Not much enthusiasm was manifested when the Meteor won, but there were cheers, blowing of whistles, and playing by the bands on the other vessels when the Britannia arrived. The prize for the winner was £60, and for the second £25.

Lord Lonsdale, who is Emperor William's representative so far as the Meteor is concerned, sailed on her to-day.

Howard Gould's Niagara did not start in to-day's race for twenty-raters.

Must Quit Work at Night.

BABYLON, L. I., June 4.—Justice Smith of the Supreme Court has granted John Gibb of the firm of Mills & Gibb, an injunction restraining Charles Vivian, who has a contract for dredging Great South Bay shore front for H. O. Havemeyer and Samuel T. Peters, at Islip, from working his dredger after nightfall. The dredger is being used in reclaiming thousands of acres of marshland, and it runs 108 hours each week. The noise is deafening and the members of the Gibb family have been unable to sleep. The injunction was served to-day and the work was suspended this evening.

New Pension Bureau Officers.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Secretary Hoke Smith has appointed T. D. Loach of Texas principal examiner and J. P. Wooten of Georgia Chief of Division in the Bureau of Pensions.

IT WAS JUST LIKE TILLMAN.

Nobody Who Knows Him Surprised at the Story of His Bond Deal.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The circumstantial dispatch from Baltimore printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day relating to Senator Tillman's bond deal while he was Governor of South Carolina has excited much attention in Washington. Tillman departed for South Carolina last evening, after entertaining the Senate with an outburst on the subject of ships for the navy, in which he took occasion to denounce the bankers of Wall Street, whose "grip," he said, was upon "us poor fellows."

Men who are acquainted with Tillman's methods say there is nothing in his record which is not in accord with the statements contained in the Baltimore dispatch. His diatribes against Wall Street and against the Administration because of its bond transactions are well understood here to be part and parcel of his stock in trade. They are intended for home consumption.

It is not long since Tillman, in referring to the means adopted by the President to replenish the Treasury, declared that Mr. Cleveland had "overridden all decency" and accomplished by indirection what he had no authority to do otherwise. In the same speech Tillman made use of this expression:

I have been Governor of a State, and I know something about the feeling of official responsibility, and as to the weight which presses on the Executive head of a Government who has imposed upon him the execution of the law. No Executive with due regard for his oath of office would, in the face of Congress in session, do that by indirection which he could not do by direction and he had no authority to do at all.

This is bold talk by a man who is charged with having given a broker an exclusive option to place $6,000,000 South Carolina bonds at a commission of 5 per cent. fourteen months prior to the time for the bonds to be issued.

Tillman is not expected to return to Washington during the present session, and his explanation, if there can be any explanation of a fact brought out in evidence taken in court, will have to be sought in South Carolina.

AS TO BICYCLES AND DANCING.

"Question Drawer" at the Sunday School Convention.

Thomas Dransfield conducted a "question drawer" at the morning session of the Sunday School Convention yesterday, which aroused some interesting discussions. A Brooklyn delegate asked if dancing at Sunday school picnics was advisable. A delegate from up the State advised against dancing on such occasions, and suggested athletic sports for the men and spelling bees for the women in its place. This suggestion did not meet with general approval, and the final answer that on general principles dancing should not be a feature of Sunday school picnics was not applauded by every one.

"Can a bicycle be ridden to church on Sundays?" was the next question asked.

"If you want to ride your wheel to church," replied Dr. Dransfield, "do so, and we will take care of it for you."

Other answers to this question were unanimously to the effect that if the bicycle could carry a man or woman to church, it was a good thing to use on Sunday or any other day.

Yesterday was the closing day of the convention. The subjects discussed at the morning session, besides those taken up on the "question drawer," were "Home Classes," "Our Mistakes," and "Missionary Reports." It was decided at a meeting of the Executive Committee to hold the convention of 1897 at Elmira.

In the course of a speech on temperance at the afternoon session the Rev. F. C. Inglehart said that he thanked God that the "hayseeds" had worked herself advantage and went over the line, holding the weather position, at 12:17:10, followed by the Britannia at 12:17:50. The Hester and Ailsa crossed close together, the others trailing behind. A few minutes after the start was made the wind freshened a little, and the Britannia, which had dropped fully ten lengths astern, got the first of it, and, carrying it with her, caught up with the Meteor and passed her to windward.

ONE POPULIST FROM OREGON.

Mitchell May Be Defeated by Another Silver Republican.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 4.—W. S. Vanderburg (Pop.) has been elected to Congress from the First District. The unofficial count gives him 170 plurality.

In the Second District Congressman Ellis (Rep.) probably is re-elected, the unofficial count giving him 740 plurality. It is not believed this will be overcome by the returns still out.

The next Legislature, on joint ballot, so far as returns are in, will be: Democrats, 10; Populists, 11; Republicans, 53, with 16 doubtful. Several of the doubtful districts will elect Populists, though none will return Democrats.

If Senator John H. Mitchell can gather the whole Republican strength his re-election is assured. He must have 46 votes, and his re-election depends upon his ability to control the country members.

Oregon's vote in Congress will thus stand after next January, when the Senator is named, two Representatives and one Senator for free silver, and one Senator (McBride) for gold, though he is not a radical.

JUDGE JOHN W. WEBSTER DEAD.

Nephew of Noah Webster Passes Away in St. Luke's Hospital.

Judge John Wilkenson Webster of Waterbury, Conn., died in St. Luke's Hospital, One Hundred and Twelfth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He became a patient at the hospital May 18, and on the 30th was operated upon by Dr. Bangs.

Judge Webster seemed to improve somewhat immediately after the operation, but failed rapidly during the last few days. His son-in-law, G. M. Allerton, was at his bedside when he died. The body was sent to his late home in Waterbury last night.

Judge Webster was born in West Hartford Jan. 19, 1817, and was a descendant of one of the original settlers of Hartford. His father was a brother of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, was a member of the Board of Education, City Attorney, Judge of Probate, and held other offices. He was a member of the committee which drew up the charter of the City of Waterbury in 1870.

Head Usher at the White House.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—William Dubois was to-day appointed head usher at the Executive Mansion in place of George Dexter of Michigan, appointed a Post Office Inspector. Mr. Dubois is a native of New-York. He served in the army, was appointed a member of the Washington police force, and is now on the retired list. He was assigned to duty as an usher at the White House the day after President Garfield's inauguration, and has remained there continuously. He has a large acquaintance among public men.

Ohio Wheat Has Been Injured.

COLUMBUS, June 4.—The State crop report for the 1st of June, which was issued by the State Board of Agriculture to-day, shows that since May 1 the condition of the wheat crop has fallen off six points. It was then placed at 55 per cent. of a full average; now it is put at 49. The wheat came out from the Winter in bad condition, and it is being further injured by the ravages of the Hessian fly and smut and rust.

Presidential Nomination.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of G. F. Smithers of Delaware, now Deputy Consul at Osaki and Hioga, Japan, to be United States Consul at Chung King, China.

TO ASK AID FROM COURTS

NORTH SIDE CITIZENS TO FIGHT THE ELEVATED ROAD.

Henry F. Lippold and Others to Apply for a Writ of Mandamus to Compel the Manhattan Railway Company to Run Continuous Trains Across the Harlem—Ex-Judge Hall and J. C. Davies on the Daily Violations of Law.

There is more trouble brewing for the Manhattan Railway Company.

The patient residents of the North Side, who are entitled to a continuous ride on its elevated railroads from the Battery or City Hall across the Harlem River to Tremont, but who do not get it, are preparing totake concerted action in order to obtain their rights under the law. They are going to call the engines of the law to their assistance to compel the Manhattan Railway Company to comply with the provisions of Assemblyman Butts's Continuous Railroad act and to cease its brazen daily violations.

While ex-Civil Justice Julius Langbein, by means of a formal complaint, brings the matter before the June Grand Jury, another prominent citizen of the North Side, Henry F. Lippold, the lawyer, who lives in East One Hundred and Seventieth Street, will apply to the Supreme Court for a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the company to comply with the law and carry its passengers across the Harlem River without change of cars.

The matter has been long and vainly agitated by the long-suffering people above the Harlem River. They have only succeeded so far in obtaining from the Manhattan Railway Company vague promises and elaborate excuses. The inconvenience of the transfer system at the river has become so great and the violation of the law so flagrant and persistent that the whole North Side is at last stirred up, and a few of the more prominent and determined spirits are going to take steps to force the company to give them their rights.

"It is an outrage," Mr. Lippold said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that we cannot get our rights in this matter. I intend very soon to apply to the Supreme Court for a peremptory mandamus to compel the company to give us the continuous ride according to law. I shall present a petition of some of the North Side residents and owners of property, and the company will then have to show cause why the mandamus should not be issued.

"We have been agitating this matter ever since November, 1894, and we suggested to Col. Hain that every third or fourth train should run through. The company only made excuses and promises. It formerly declared that it had not room enough to make the necessary loop, but since that time it has acquired much more property, and has not now the slightest excuse. It could shift its coaling station further south, and thus be enabled to make a double track up to Tremont. So far the company has declared that the law providing for the carrying of passengers for 5 cents each is unconstitutional; and, further, that it would be practically impossible to operate on two tracks a road which now operates on four tracks."

Mr. Lippold said that, owing to the way in which passengers are obliged to run from train to train when they change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, they have earned the title of "north-side sprinters."

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES," he said, "is doing a splendid work in getting after the company."

Ex-Judge Ernest Hall, a member of the North Side Board of Trade, said:

"I cannot understand how the Manhattan Railway Company dares to break the law every day, as it does. That law was passed by the same Legislature that gave to the company its charter and can take it away, and it was signed by the Governor who signed the charter. It does seem to me that there should be somebody to give us the much needed relief.

"The people only ride on the road because they are compelled to. There is nothing else for them to do.

"I think that for the north side this is at present the most important question that we have to deal with, for the reason that compliance with the law by the company will bring about a use of what rapid transit facilities we have—which are bad enough at the best.

"The company shows no disposition to meet us even half way. It will do nothing unless it is forced to. Every day it openly violates the law. The people would only be too glad to assist the road if it would show the slightest desire to oblige them in some way. Why, its proposition to the Rapid Transit Commissioners is not a proposition—it is a club.

"There is nothing in the world to prevent the Manhattan Railway Company from running express trains right across the river in compliance with the law. The so-called express system from Canal Street is a farce. A passenger from Canal Street must change at that point to catch one of the express trains, and if he is going above the Harlem he must change again at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. If the company cannot run every train across the river owing to lack of proper switches, why does it not give us every fourth train, or every third one, for an express and continuous journey? That would be something in its favor, and a slight accommodation to the public.

"The scenes at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street at night and in the morning are disgraceful. There is a case pending at this very time against the company for damages for the death of a man who had his life crushed out in that wild fight for seats."

J. Clarence Davies, a prominent real estate dealer at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, said:

"There will be a terrible accident one of these days at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The struggles of the crowd are simply indescribable. I have known several cases where people have moved out of the district rather than be subjected to the intolerable inconvenience of that change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street.

"We are entitled under the law to continuous trains, and if we had them the value of rentals on the north side would go up 10 per cent. The population would rapidly increase, too, and the road would soon get back whatever it might have to spend to comply with this simple law.

"I have heard people on the trains say: 'This is the last time I will ever come this way. This is outrageous.' There is no doubt whatever that many people are prevented from living in this portion of the city by the fear of that change at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street."

Mr. De Witt Killed in Guatemala?

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Some time ago it was reported at the State Department that Europe Adrian Harper De Witt of Memphis, Tenn., had been killed at Port Barrios, Guatemala. There was some doubt about the truth of the report, and the department has never been able to ascertain whether De Witt is dead. Friends in Memphis wrote to Secretary Olney stating their belief that he had been killed, and saying that he had relatives in Tennessee and Washington, D. C. So far none of these relatives has been heard from. To-day the department received a telegram from the United States Consul at Guatemala City asking authority to send an agent to investigate the alleged killing, but further particulars in the matter are desired before action is taken.

Driven Mad by a Circus Parade.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—Schuyler Weaver, a well-known fireman of this city, became raving mad yesterday while watching a circus parade, and to-day was adjudged insane and sent to the asylum. Twenty-four years ago, while watching a parade of the same circus, he met the woman who became his wife, with whom he lived happily until two weeks ago, when she died. In his delirium he tells the story of his courtship over and over again.

THIEVING NURSE GIRL CAUGHT.

Answered Advertisement Her Mistress Inserted Under a Friend's Address.

Mrs. Fanny Greenberg of 119 East One Hundred and Third Street succeeded yesterday by a shrewd trick in securing the arrest of a nurse girl who had robbed her.

Mrs. Greenberg hired Ida Weiss as a nurse girl June 1, and at 7 o'clock in the evening went out, leaving the girl in charge of her four-year-old son. When she returned, three hours later, Mrs. Greenberg found that the girl had disappeared, leaving the child in a neighboring store. Later it was found that articles of wearing apparel valued at $45 had been stolen from the house.

Mrs. Greenberg informed the police of her loss, and, after waiting a few days, determined to try her own hand at catching the thief. Accordingly Mrs. Greenberg inserted an advertisement yesterday for a nurse girl, directing applicants to call at 22 East One Hundred and Thirtieth Street, which is the residence of Mrs. Sada Lesser, one of Mrs. Greenberg's friends.

Several girls called during the morning in answer to the advertisement, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon Ida Weiss called. Mrs. Greenberg recognized the girl at once, and as soon as she entered the house the doors were locked and she was detained until the arrival of Policeman McGrath of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. On her neck was a silk bow which Mrs. Greenberg identified as a part of the stolen property. The prisoner, who gave her residence as 415 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell, in the Harlem Court, in the afternoon, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial.

THE FOUR BOYS WERE ACQUITTED.

Their Serenade to the Bridal Couple No Offense at Law.

BOONTON, N. J., June 4.—The four boys arrested last week on complaint of Stephen Van Duyne, on a charge of disorderly conduct, because they serenaded his son-in-law and daughter ten days ago, on the occasion of the wedding, were tried to-day. The prisoners were John Sanderson, William Sims, Frank Clark, and George Lavell. There was a big crowd present at the trial. Both sides had counsel.

The trial commenced at 2 o'clock, and lasted until 7:30 this evening. It was principally taken up by the arguments of the lawyers. The complainant and several witnesses told what occurred on the night of the serenade, how the boys were armed with tin horns, kettles, and similar noise-making instruments, including a big horse fiddle. The jury did not remain out long. They were evidently much impressed with the argument of the counsel for the defendants that boys would be boys, and that they were only partaking of harmless amusement sanctioned by custom, for they acquitted the boys. This was greeted with cheers by the companions of the four who were arrested.

The lawyer who appeared for the four was paid by them and their companions. When the case had ended, the fifty boys who took part in the serenade escorted the Judge and jury, as well as the counsel, to a hotel and had dinner. Mr. Van Duyne was invited to go along, but he declined.

GOV. MORTON COMES TO TOWN.

Will Not Be Interviewed on Any Subject—Mr. Platt's Callers.

Gov. Morton came to the city from Elberlie yesterday and spent some time at his banking house. He declined to be interviewed on any subject. Ex-Senator Platt and his friends insist that the Governor will remain in the Presidential race until the finish. He is at the Hotel Renaissance, 10 West Forty-third Street, and it was said at the hotel last night that he had gone out after dinner. One report was that he called on Chauncey M. Depew, who will place him in nomination at St. Louis.

Speaker Fish and State Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge came to the city on the same train with Gov. Morton. They both called on Mr. Platt, and Mr. Fish soon afterward went home.

Mr. Aldridge was asked if the statement that he was going to enter the race for the Gubernatorial nomination was true.

"I am not saying," was his reply.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton was also in the city, talking with some of the anti-Platt leaders. He went back to Clyde later in the day.

MRS. CLEVELAND AT GRAY GABLES.

Arrives There, with Her Three Daughters, to Spend the Summer.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., June 4.—Mrs. Cleveland, Ruth, Esther, and Marion Cleveland, with nurse and maid, arrived at Gray Gables soon after 9 o'clock this evening, having left Washington this morning.

The train, which comprised two cars, was run special from Providence, being in charge of Superintendent Ackley of the Taunton Division. The journey from the capital was an exceedingly pleasant one, and Mrs. Cleveland enjoyed the trip very much.

Mrs. Olney and her daughter, Mrs. Minot, who accompanied Mrs. Cleveland, remained on the train and were taken to Falmouth, where they will spend the Summer.

No time has been set for the President's arrival. All depends on the adjournment of Congress. Two of the Secret Service officers left the train with the party to-night.

A FAMOUS BLACKSMITH DEAD.

First a Warrior and Then a Shoer of Fast Horses.

John Reid, for many years a blacksmith at Forty-fourth Street and Broadway, died at his home, 348 Lenox Avenue, Tuesday. He was considered such a master of his trade that the most famous trotting horses were shipped from long distances to his shop to be shod. J. I. C., Goldsmith Maid, and others were sent to him.

Mr. Reid was eighty-three years old. He was born in Cork, Ireland, of Scotch parents, and had a remarkable career before coming to this city.

He enlisted while a young man in England in the famous Ninth Royal Lancers, as Farrier Major, and saw active service. He went through the East India campaign of 1841-3. He came to New-York in 1855.

His family have medals and other tokens of honor conferred on him during his service in India. He leaves a wife and eight children, who are all residents of this city.

A Mean Thief Is This.

John Crowley, fifty-three years old, of 198 Monroe Street, was locked up last night in the Old Slip Police Station, charged with stealing workmen's tools. While workmen were leaving the Samson Building last evening, Crowley, whose clothing resembled that of a steam and gas fitter, came out with them. His pockets bulged, and he carried a large "breast drill" in his hands.

The watchman called a policeman and had Crowley arrested. In his pockets were found fifteen large steel drills and expensive chisels, and a screwdriver, all of which were stolen from the workmen in the Samson Building. The police say that Crowley has been arrested before for the same offense.

Speculation in Silver.

Speculation in silver bullion certificates was the chief feature in Stock Exchange transactions yesterday, the aggregate sales for the day being 236,000 ounces. The price remained very firm, stimulating from 69¼ to 69⅝. London appeared in the market as a heavy buyer of silver and the price in the London market advanced 3-16 of a penny yesterday to 31⅛. Moore & Schley were the heaviest buyers in the New-York Stock Exchange yesterday, their purchases amounting to about 100,000 ounces. An increasing foreign demand for silver has much to do with stimulating speculation in bullion certificates here.

Fell Three Stories, Hardly Hurt.

Annie Hofmeister, five years old, fell from the rear window of her parents' flat on the fifth floor at 571 Third Avenue yesterday afternoon to a one-story shed in the rear. She was injured slightly about the head.

AUSTIN CORBIN DEAD

Thrown Out of His Carriage at Newport, N. H.

LIVES ABOUT SEVEN HOURS

Suffers Severely a Portion of the Time from His Injuries.

LEG BROKEN AND HEAD BADLY CUT

His Scalp Laid Bare with Two Great Gashes and His Lips and Chin Frightfully Lacerated.

JOHN STOKES, HIS COACHMAN, DEAD

Corbin Edgell, His Nephew, and Dr. Kunzler, a Guest, Seriously Hurt—The Family Witness Accident.

NEWPORT, N. H., June 4.—Austin Corbin died here this evening at 9:42 o'clock of injuries received by being thrown from a carriage.

John Stokes, the coachman, also received fatal injuries, and died at 6 o'clock.

Corbin Edgell, nephew of Mr. Corbin, and Dr. Paul Kunzler, the other occupants of the carriage, were injured severely. Mr. Edgell's right leg is broken in two places between the knee and ankle. Dr. Kunzler has a broken arm and a sprained ankle.

The accident took place at 3 o'clock this afternoon, when the party started from Mr. Corbin's country house on a fishing trip. They rode in an open carriage drawn by a pair of horses which the coachman, Stokes, was driving.

Just as they were moving out of the yard, the horses, which were being driven without blinders for the first time, shied, and all the occupants were thrown down an embankment against a stone wall.

Members of Mr. Corbin's family and guests at the house who were seated on the piazza saw the accident, and all hurried to the assistance of the unfortunates. With the help of the farm hands, they conveyed them to the house, and as quickly as possible doctors were summoned from Newport Village and from Claremont.

Mr. Corbin's injuries seemed to be very severe. The doctors found, for one thing, that he had a compound fracture of the right leg above and below the knee, and they quickly reached the conclusion that it would be necessary to amputate the leg. The operation was not performed, however, it being the desire of the family that it should be deferred until physicians from New-York and Boston should arrive.

Messages were sent to Dr. Bull of New-York and Dr. Cilley of Boston to come to Newport with all possible speed. Dr. Cilley arrived here on a special train just before Mr. Corbin's death.

It is supposed that the injuries that caused Mr. Corbin's death were those of which the outward marks were two great cuts in his forehead. On the front of his head there was a cut fully four inches long, which laid bare his scalp; on the right side of the head was another cut three inches long. Mr. Corbin's face also was cut and torn, particularly his chin and lips.

He was conscious when taken from the ground, and retained consciousness for a long time.

Everything possible was done to alleviate his suffering, but his injuries were of such a nature that necessarily he experienced a great deal of pain.

Mr. Corbin's son, Austin Corbin, Jr., came on a special train from Boston, which arrived here at 11 o'clock. All the other members of Mr. Corbin's family, with the exception of George S. Edgell, his son-in-law, who is in the West, were present at the deathbed.

MR. CORBIN'S CAREER.

The Very Embodiment of Energy Throughout His Life.

Austin Corbin was born in Newport, N. H., July 11, 1827. He was of old New-England ancestry and was a Yankee of the Yankees in mental and physical make-up.

His father was a farmer, who was many times elected to the Legislature of New Hampshire. The elder Corbin was not a rich man, and his son started in life with the usual endowment of Yankee boys—abundance of brains and courage. After receiving a moderate amount of schooling, he taught a country school himself and tamed some "terrors" in the teaching. He studied law with Chief Justice Cushing, of New Hampshire, and Gov. Metcalf, of Rhode Island, and finished the course at the Harvard Law School, where he received his degree in 1849. He practiced while at home, but in 1851 removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he remained until 1865.

Though successful as a lawyer, Mr. Corbin did not practice long. He became a partner in 1854 in the banking firm of Macklot & Corbin, which was the only concern of the kind in Davenport which did not suspend payment in the financial panic of 1857. Corbin organized the first National bank, which began business under the National Currency act of 1863. The bank was successful, and Mr. Corbin was enabled in 1865 to come to New-York with a considerable fortune. Here he founded the Corbin Banking Company, and acquired interest after interest until he became one of the leading financiers in the community.

One distinctive and most creditable thing about Mr. Corbin was the fact that he was

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YALE SENIORS TAKE ACTION.

They Tear Down the Staging for the Statue of President Woolsey.

NEW-HAVEN, June 4.—A party of nearly 100 Yale seniors to-day defied the college authorities and tore down the staging erected to put in place the new statue of the late President Woolsey. The Faculty and corporation have voted to put the new statue in front of the Yale fence near Durfee Hall, virtually abolishing the play and general meeting and frolic ground of the seniors. It is known that there was opposition to the site raised in both the Faculty and corporation, but the dissenters were outvoted.

To-day the Faculty put the staging in place in order that the statue might be erected in time for an elaborate commencement dedication. The seniors tore the staging down, hurled the boards together and burned them, shouting defiance at the Faculty. There was no interference by the college authorities. A deputation from the class waited on Dean Wright and informed him that if the statue was put in place it would be damaged.

There is much feeling on the matter at Yale.

A prominent member of the Yale Faculty said to-night, that an effort would be made to have the Yale Corporation hold another meeting and reconsider their vote of placing the statue at the Yale Fence. He stated that the sentiments of a large majority of the Faculty are in favor of saving the fence and finding another location for the statue. He was of the opinion that a special meeting of the corporation would be immediately called to take action on the matter. The Faculty, although sympathizing with the students' desire to save the fence, do not countenance their lawless and incendiary act of this morning, nor their threat to paint or tar and feather the statue in case it is put in place by the fence.

RAINES LAW REGULATIONS.

System Under Which Certificates Will Be Granted in Future.

ALBANY, June 4.—State Excise Commissioner Lyman to-day formulated rules to guide his deputies and other excise officials and the applicants for liquor tax certificates, so as to avoid a rush for such certificates at the end of this month, when, under the Raines law, all licenses granted under the old law expire.

The principal point which Col. Lyman desires to bring to public notice is that all parties having licenses which must be exchanged for tax certificates may, up to June 15, make their applications to the excise officials for their certificates, pay over the amount of the tax, for which the department will grant receipts, the certificates permitting the party to sell to be issued later, to date from June 30, provided the present license does not expire before that time. The time limit for the giving of receipts for the tax moneys, however, is June 15, and after that date the applicant must be prepared to await his turn before his money will be taken. Applicants for liquor tax certificates not holding licenses under the old law will not come under this ruling, all such being compelled to await their turn for certificates.

HAWAII SEEKS ANNEXATION.

Wants the United States to Take Charge of the Treasury Deficit.

HONOLULU, May 28.—Formal resolutions in favor of annexation to the United States have been passed unanimously by both houses of the Legislature. It is merely a repetition of former action.

President Dole, referring to the financial and political condition of the islands this morning, said: "The extraordinary expenses of last year, growing out of the insurrection and cholera, for a time exhausted the surplus of the current revenue, and the Legislature is now completing a provision which will undoubtedly yield a large surplus over all appropriations. A new loan of $800,000 will be placed on the Honolulu market at 5 per cent."

In conclusion, he said: "At no time since the revolution of 1893 has there been such an absence of political unrest as there is today, and there is no appearance whatever of uneasiness among the Hawaiians."

WILL CLAIM TO BE HEBREWS.

Novel Means of Evading Sunday Laws at Savin Rock.

NEW-HAVEN, June 4.—Proprietors of places of amusement at Savin Rock threaten to adopt a novel plan if pushed too hard by the Law and Order people, who are trying to break up Sunday amusements and liquor selling.

These proprietors say they will close Saturday and keep open Sunday. This means that they will claim that they are Hebrews, and that if they religiously close their places Saturday they are entitled by law to keep them open Sunday.

This law is on the statute books, and in force, it is claimed, but whether a man known to be not of the Jewish faith can claim it applies to him is a question that the courts may be called upon to decide.

DEATH OF MRS. ROBERT J. NIVEN.

She Was the Daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt—Died in Paris.

PARIS, June 4.—Mrs. Robert J. Niven, a daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt, died here to-day.

Mrs. Niven was Louise Vanderbilt, the daughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt, and at the time of her father's death she was the wife of Horace F. Clark, an official of the Lake Shore Railroad.

Since her marriage to Mr. Niven she had spent most of her time in Paris. Her home had been at 58 Rue Galilée.

Democratic Politicians Meet.

Ex-Mayor Grant, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Anthony N. Brady, and a few other well-known Democrats were together at the Hoffman House last night. It could not be learned that their meeting had any special political significance. The ex-Mayor dined with Mr. Brady and a few friends, but ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Senator Cantor left the hotel before dinner.

Two Dwarfs Married.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 4.—A unique wedding occurred here last night when two dwarfs—M. N. Comfort of Owego, N. Y., and Eva M. White of Monroe, Mich.—met here by appointment and were married. Both are under four feet, and they have known each other for twenty years. Mr. Comfort is fifty-two and his wife forty-four years of age.

Death of an Adirondack Guide.

TROY, June 4.—Samuel Dunning, the veteran Adirondack guide, died at Elizabethtown, Essex County, Tuesday evening, in his eighty-third year. His picture representing him as the pioneer Adirondack guide was on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Luke O'Connor of Providence has petitioned the British Consul in New-York for redress for his confinement in jail at Rockville, Conn., for twenty-six and one-half hours without trial. He was arrested the night before Memorial Day, charged with drunkenness. His trial was delayed, as both city attorneys were out of town Memorial Day. O'Connor claims he is a citizen of Blackburn, England.

—Charles F. Symonds of Salem, Mass., was found guilty of violating the alien contract labor law, by causing to be brought to this country an English blacksmith and giving him employment, and was fined $1,000.

—The schooner Eugene Prince struck an iceburg off the harbor of St. John's, Newfoundland, and stove in her side. She reached port in a sinking condition.

—The New-Jersey Supreme Court has granted a new trial to Patrick Sheehan, found guilty of the murder of Diedrich Garbs, at Bayonne.

—Five floors of the Edison "fire-proof" building at Minneapolis, Minn., were burned yesterday; loss, $50,000.

—Young's tea store, at Boonton, N. J., burned; loss, $5,000.

SIR WALTER AND TARAL

ON HIS THIRD ATTEMPT THE ONECK HORSE WINS THE HANDICAP.

Clifford Beaten by a Head, Because Clayton Was a Mite Too Late in Making His Run—St. Maxim Was a Fair Third, and the Others Beaten Off—Good Time over a Fair Track—Twenty Thousand Persons Were Present.

History has a habit of repeating itself, just as the old saw says. There were a heap of people at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's track yesterday who sincerely wished that history had taken a little vacation on that repetition business. These were those who had bet on Clifford, the hottest favorite that ever started for the Brooklyn Handicap, and then saw him beaten in the race by Sir Walter. History says that favorites do not win the Brooklyn Handicap as a rule. Tenny, as a matter of fact, was the only favorite that ever won it. So history had a chance to repeat itself, and did it.

There are favorites and favorites. Clifford was a bookmakers' favorite. He was the second choice in the betting all through the Winter, with Henry of Navarre, who did not go to the post, the bookmakers' favorite up to the time that Mr. Belmont decided that Henry of Navarre was not good enough to beat Clifford. Then the latter became the first favorite, and he was called the favorite yesterday because the speculators laid a shorter price against him to win than they did against any of the others. They would only bet even money against the money offered by the many among the more than 20,000 visitors that were at the track. That did not suit the holiday crowd so largely in evidence. They wanted to back something so that in case their horse won they would get back from the layers a much larger sum than they wagered. Many of them were content with the 3 to 1 that they could get against St. Maxim.

More of the visitors, however, wanted a still more fancy price against a horse, and they wanted a popular jockey to ride for them. These generally knew of but two jockeys, Garrison and Taral, though some of them did remember that "Jimmy" McLaughlin was once a favorite jockey. Now, as neither Garrison nor McLaughlin had a mount in the race, there was but one thing left for them to do, and that was to back Taral. They did not know anything in particular about Sir Walter, but some of them had heard and read that he was a pretty good sort of a horse. A few of them had seen him run third in the past two Brooklyn Handicaps, and so had an idea that it was "his turn" to win the race. More had been told by some of the wiseacres on the lawn and in the grand stand, who had seen Sir Walter win a race a couple of years ago, that he could not be beaten, and so they went down into the place of the speculators, away down at one end of the grand stand, and there found that they could win somewhere from $30 to $50 on a five-dollar investment. So they invested. It was this little money—easy money, the layers call it—that enabled those of the talent who had a genuine fancy for the horse to always get a good price for their money.

So Sir Walter was a popular favorite, while Clifford was only a nominal favorite. That may serve to explain to a lot of people who wondered why it was that there was such a deafening amount of applause when Taral brought Sir Walter across the line winner of the Brooklyn Handicap, the big race of the opening day of the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting. They had an idea that there would be no such noise unless the race should be won by Clifford, on the very erroneous supposition that

how the May walk expenses were to be paid, to step in and get all the cream of the betting.

That was how it happened that there were so many people at the track to whom the race and all that attended it was so much of a novelty. They had come there so as to get a large slice of the good thing they were to have, and not only to get enough to pay for May walk expenses, but to have a little left over for a Summer outing on either the sand dunes of Long Island or in the mountains of the Catskills, as the spirit might move them. They came away from the track convinced that they would have to go shy on both the May walk and the outing for the Summer. Inwardly they thanked some one, whoever he may be, for the fact that it is now possible to get to Coney Island for a five-cent fare. They can take their luncheon with them. Nanki Pooh was a delusion and a snare. He never was in the race at any time. If any bicycle dealer fails to get his regular monthly installment this month he can lay it to overwhelming faith in Nanki Pooh as a race horse.

Westchester County was also in evidence, and there was hardly a man living in or near Westchester or Jerome Park that was not on hand with all the money he could beg or borrow to bet on Sir Walt.r. A loyal set of people these Sir Walterites have been for now two years, and they fully deserve the reward they received yesterday after the race was run and won. Last evening Fred Taral's hotel was the Mecca for all of the crowd, and they one and all agreed, while drinking the health of that popular jockey in their favorite applejack, that the next Senator from that district should be the lad who rode Sir Walter to victory in the Brooklyn Handicap. Party lines will be wiped out in favor of Taral, and all asserted that his campaign should cost him nothing like what it did young Mr. Morris when he had the political bee in his bonnet. They agreed to work and vote for Fred for anything from a School Trustee up to Governor, though they preferred that he should go up to Albany as Senator, as that was a better berth, with more "pickings," whatever that may mean.

Brighton Beach was dark early last evening. All the beach-combers had gone to the track and pinned their faith and their dollars to the merits of "Billy" Lakeland's colt, Hornpipe. "Billy" had openly declared himself that if Hornpipe had a good place in the race by the time the head of the stretch was reached he would win, and that he had no fear but that the club-footed winner of a year ago could play with Clifford when it came to Clifford's strongest point—that sprint through the stretch to the finish on which the Clifford men were depending for victory. Hornpipe hit the head of the stretch all right. But there seemed to be some sort of a hitch in the arrangements then, and he failed to fly to the wire and land the money. That was why there was mourning and darkness and gloom and despair among the beach-combers last evening such as has not been known since the arrest of Boss McKane and his sentence to Sing Sing.

Droves of Western men were about the track, a big batch of them having come on from Kentucky and Tennessee to back the winner of the race, which they had figured it out would be either Clifford or St. Maxim. They got it as nearly right as did the man who bet on the last turn out of the box at faro. He played the king to win for all his pile, and when the king lost remarked that he had the play all right, but forgot to put "the copper" on. That was the trouble with the Western crowd. They forgot that there was a "copper" in the game in the shape of Sir Walter. Clayton came in for a good share of abuse from them on the ground that he had not made his run with Clifford at the right time. The St. Maxim crowd took it more philosophically, and said that it was a case of want of speed with him. They had no fault to find with the rider. In their opinion Sims was the greatest jockey on earth, because he had won the Kentucky Derby. A boy or a horse that does that is always for the time the greatest on earth, no matter what year the greatness of the boy may be. That is the sort of patriots they are out that way. It is a mighty good characteristic. It also saves a lot of faultfinding with jockeys.

HOW THE RACE WAS WON.

Sir Walter Was in Fine Form, and Taral Rode Cleverly.

The big race was set to be run at 4:30, half an hour later than was expected, because the Jersey politician that The Jockey Club has saddled on the public as a starter was not able to get the horses away promptly for the third race, and so had disarranged the time table considerably.

Three minutes before the time set, the horses having completed their toilet in the saddling paddocks, Hornpipe, wearing the black and white of "Billy" Lakeland, and carrying the tiny Sheedy on his back, came out and started away down toward the King's Highway, where the start was to be made. A moment later Counter Tenor, ridden by the coal-black Hamilton, with Col. Ruppert's colors about him, went the same way. Then, after a few minutes, the orange and black of F. L. Parker came into view, worn by "Tod" Sloane, who had been temporarily weaned from his big black cigar, the lot being in the saddle of Lake Shore.

An interval of several minutes elapsed, and then there came out of the far paddock on a string Clifford, with the Scotch plaid and white sleeves and cap of "Bob" Rose, Nanki-Pooh, carrying Doggett in a new suit of black and vermillion and the hopes and money of all the May walkers; Sir Walter, with Taral in the checkerboard colors of purple and gold; St. Maxim, with Sims in the saddle, and gay in the red, white, and blue arrangement of colors that his millionaire owner affects, and finally, Keenan, that rank counterfeit of a racer, with Griffin on his back, carrying the colors of the Blemton stable.

Promptly on time they were at the post, and there Starter Flynn waited for them to get tired and start themselves for the race. Counter Tenor was erratic, to put it mildly. Hornpipe was pugnacious and had a constant argument with Sheedy, in which he constantly got the best of it. Lake Shore knew he was the clown of the circus and acted the part, the rest of his chaps well behaved as a rule, and apparently willing to go on and have the race and settle the whole matter with the least possible delay. When Clerk of the Scales Fitz Gerald had shaken out the numbered balls from the leather pool bottle, the positions which the boys got and which they took when they went to the post gave St. Maxim the rail. From him stretched out in this order to the outer edge of the track were Lake Shore, Keenan, Nanki-Pooh, Clifford, Counter Tenor, Sir Walter, and Hornpipe, the latter nearest to the big board fence.

For just thirty-five minutes the boys and the horses played at hide and seek about the starter and his assistants and tried to make all the trouble they could for the top weight of the party, the ring favorite, Clifford. Sir Walter was particularly well behaved, and that fact may have had a lot to do with his finally winning the race. He was as quiet and cool under the careful and watchful handling of Taral as a lap dog. He was always ready to go when there was a chance to go, and never broke when it was unnecessary. Counter Tenor was a demon, and his capers spoiled three different starts that might have been made.

People on the stand and on the lawn had worn themselves out with waiting and were thoroughly disgusted with the behavior of the horses and the jockeys when Speaker Flynn managed to get the unruly lot in a fairly good line for all but Counter Tenor. He decided to wait no longer, as Counter Tenor was right in the way of the track and would have all the chance he was entitled to after his very bad behavior. Before that vast crowd had time to realize that such a thing as a start was in the range of possibilities, the Speaker shouted "Come on!" and all the boys, and waved his red flag swiftly and viciously through the air.

Then there came a rush and a roar all along the line. "They're off!" was shouted away up the field, and came rippling down on sound waves to the waiting thousands on the stand. They had heard the same sound several times before, and would not believe it possible at first, looking on it as a case of the boy crying "Wolf!" when there was no wolf. As the wolf finally came, so did the start, and with the rising of a cloud of dust the running of the tenth Brooklyn Handicap was begun.

When they came around the bend in sight of the crowd on the stand the colors of the wealthy Parker and his noble steed Lake Shore showed in the front, and Mr. Parker was happy. Just behind him was the checkerboard jacket of Sir Walter and Taral, "the Dutchman," leaning well forward with a restraining but not a choking pull on the horse. Behind that pair under a pretty mass of color showing through the dust cloud, were Hornpipe, Keenan, St Maxim, and Nanki Pooh, running head and head, and making the kaleidoscopic cloud that is necessary to appear in every racing report that is supposed to be well written. The speedy Clifford and the sulky Counter Tenor brought up the rear. Clifford either did not want to get up among the racers or Clayton would not permit him to do so.

Moving by the great mass of people on the grand stand on the first trip past them the order was the same, and so it was in moving around the bend at the lower end of the track. It was a pretty compact lot, and the turn was made without any material change in the position of the horses except in Keenan's case. He had surrendered his fourth place and fallen back to seventh by the time the horses made the turn into the long back stretch, where the real work of the race was to be begun. By the time that the horses got well straightened for this run, Lake Shore concluded that he had had enough of it, and he pinned his ears back, began to slow up on his pace, and then let Sir Walter pass him. He could do nothing to prevent it, and so very sensibly began to get back to the rear, where he belonged. It was too big a job for him to make pace for a lot of horses that he had no business with. The quarter of a mile had been run in 0:23, the half in 0:51¾, and the three-quarter-mile pole reached in 1:17, when all of the boys concluded that Taral was having too easy a time of it in the front of the procession.

Sir Walter was rating along in the easiest possible fashion, with a lead of a length and a half when the run for the turn was begun. St. Maxim had taken second place and was a scant length in front of Hornpipe, who was running easily enough to satisfy all the beachcombers who had backed him to win a heap of money for them. Nanki Pooh, Clifford, and Keenan were all in a bunch, with Clifford on the outside of the track and Clayton taking things so very easily that there was a glad shout went up from his backers when he moved his horse up a bit. But he only did it for the sake of getting a good position when the horses should be well on the turn and ready to strike the head of the stretch, where he had been instructed to make all his run and to reserve the speed of the horse for that purpose.

Around that turn all the horses came flying, and there was an attempt to crawl up on Sir Walter. All of the boys loosened their holds on their horses. But when they did that Taral also loosened his hold, and it was easier to attempt to run down the lead that Sir Walter had secured than it was to do it. Taral is not the sort of weasel that is caught sleeping as a rule. He was just as clever as any of the jockeys behind him, and so when the starting post was passed that told that a mile of the journey had been run, in 1:42¾, he was still a length and a half to the good, with Sims shaking up St. Maxim with all the vigor he possessed.

When the lot swung into the straight for the run to the finish, and the crowd saw that Sir Walter had so increased his lead that there was more than two lengths between him and the next pair—St. Maxim and Hornpipe—the crowd began to make the fact that it was alive apparent. The noise told who was the actual favorite. The Sir Walter people and the Taral people were frantic. Cheers, cries of encouragement, yells of entreaty, shrieks of delight from the women made a tumult under which could be heard the deep diapason of the backers of that other favorite, Clifford, who were groaning because they thought he had been held in a bit too long, and that he was at least a dozen lengths behind Sir Walter.

Suddenly Clayton came to life, and the shouts of the crowd that had been grumbling told that the colors of Rose were to be heard from, and that "The Campbells Are Coming" would then have been the proper music, had there been a band on hand to play it. Swinging wide but steadily, and without losing his stride, the big, sleek Chicago horse came on with a rush that told that there was trouble ahead for Sir Walter.

Taral knew what the change in the noise meant, and without turning his head to see whether Clifford was one length or one dozen lengths behind, he sat down on Sir Walter and went to work to cover the last eighth of a mile that remained to be run before any one else could do so. He had his whip ready, but he knew that it must be used only as a very last resort. Taral is not a jockey that rides for the grand stand and the galleries. He rides to win races, and he rode his very best yesterday.

He lifted Sir Walter with every stride and pegged away with his heels until they played as lively a tattoo on the sides of Sir Walter as did the heels of the horses behind him on the dirt of the track. St. Maxim and Hornpipe struggled in vain to reach him. But Clifford, spurred, and under the pressure of the whip and the cries of Clayton, was running down the stretch much like a rocket in its flight.

There was now less than an eighth of a mile to go. Clifford had disposed of Nanki Pooh. Hornpipe and St. Maxim were running head and head a length in front of him. Two lengths further away was the game Sir Walter, a bit leg weary, perhaps, but as full of that bulldog determination that has made him so admired as ever. The whips sang viciously as they swished through the air. The crowd was on its feet, watching with the deepest interest that terrific rush of Clifford's, and wondering, some with fear and others with hope, if Sir Walter would be able to last long enough to get to the goal before the big strider from the West could catch him.

Taral rose to the occasion. He could hear Clifford rushing on behind him, and knew that that rush was a most dangerous one. There were but a few yards left to go. He hesitated for an instant. Then he drew the whip, and gave Sir Walter two stinging cuts across the flanks. It was too late then for Sir Walter to stop and resent such treatment. The stings of the goad made him leap forward in a couple of bounds, to get away from the lash, and those leaps won the race for Sir Walter's owner.

Taral had used the whip just at the right instant. Had he done it an instant sooner Sir Walter would have been able to resent the punishment and lost the race. As it was, he had to wait to show his indignation until after the winning post was passed, and then Taral did not care how much he sulked.

Clifford's run had been made a fraction of a second too late. In two more jumps he would have won, but the lack of those two jumps turned the possible victory into a defeat. The Chicago horse was beaten a head for the rich prize. A length and a half further away from the fighting pair came St. Maxim, all out, and he was five lengths in front of Hornpipe, Nanki Pooh, and Keenan, who finished in the order named, necks apart. Lake Shore and Counter Tenor brought up the rear, beaten off.

The crowd was frantic over the result, the Sir Walter people because they had won, the Clifford people because they had been beaten by so narrow a margin. There was the usual cheering and an unusual lot of demonstrations of the sort that show that a victory in a big race is a popular one, and demonstrations that make sane people thing that racegoers are apt at any moment to become inmates of Bloomingdale Asylum. Taral was given a ride in the chair in the floral horseshoe by the rubbers and attendants on the winner; he was cheered over and over again, until he ran away to get rid of attentions that were not altogether to his liking, and then the Brooklyn Handicap of 1896 had become a bit of turf history.

TALK IN THE GRAND STAND.

A Big Crowd Cheers Sir Walter and Enjoys the Contest.

"There they go!" shrieked the pretty girl, whose small retrousse nose seemed to have taken an additional upward turn in her excitement, while the small garden of bright red currants that adorned her hat bobbed about in a manner that would have been very deleterious if the fruit had been marketable.

It was the big Brooklyn Handicap, and if there was a woman on the grandstand not standing in her chair when that exciting cry came, it did not take her many seconds to get there, and she never knew how she did it either.

"No, they're not off, either!" growled the deep bass voice of a man in the front row, and the big sigh of interest that had swept like a whirlwind over the crowd, filling every chair and most of the space as far as one could see, relaxed.

Indeed, the handicap gave the spectators something of an April Fool's Day yesterday. The horse nearly every one supposed would be the winner came in second, and there was many a false alarm before there was really a start. It was hard on the nerves.

"Now they're off," again screamed the crowd with one breath.

"No, they ain't," said some one in a better position.

"Counter Tenor is beginning to act very mean," called a man with a glass on the front seat.

Then there was a long pause, broken only by the cries of the gentlemen in the white aprons from the restaurant:

"Anybody want the waiter?"

No one did just then. There was even a few minutes' pause in the absorption of apples, caramels, and sandwiches, with which some of the nervous throng were regaling themselves. Chewing gum was valuable at such a time.

The weather yesterday was perfect. The air was clear and cool. It was quite too cool on the grounds, some of the people who went away after the handicap thought. The people were the same people who are always there. "They are just the same," said the man who had sworn off and hadn't seen a race before for five years; "the same colors on the track and the faces I used to see. The only difference is that chewing gum has come in to a greater extent since."

The grand stand presented a gay appearance. This is a season of gorgeous effects by both milliners and dressmakers, and the people who go to the races are not given to hiding the lights of their toilets under imaginary bushels. So the feminine dress parade covered a wide range, from the dainty little frock and the appropriate little chapeau of bachelors' buttons worn by the prettiest young girl on the stand up through all the brilliant shades and colors and back to the sombreness of the plump matron in a black cashmere and white cotton gloves. The brilliance lessened somewhat in the reserved seats, and still more in the boxes, but it would not be said that there were any prettier women in either place than in the ordinary seats where the crowd sat.

The men were out for business, and they looked it. Not even a flower for the buttonhole. The boutonnieres worn by the men might have been counted on the fingers of one hand.

The only thing that relieved the monotony was the figure of Berry Wall down at the paddock. Mr. Wall added a ray of cheerfulness with the terra-cotta checked suit that he wore. Frank Beard also looked cheerful in a suit of light gray. His Nanki Pooh, however, did not bring him good luck in the Handicap, and did not get even third place.

The paddock just before the big Handicap is an interesting place to visit. The stillness after the laughter and clamor of voices on the grand stand is almost solemn. The horses just going on are brought out and admired. Griffin, who rode Keenan of the Blemton Stables in the Handicap, was conspicuous in his scarlet coat, maroon sleeves, and black cap. A great many people know, but there are more who do not, that Keenan belongs to August Belmont, and the name "Blemton," by which the stables are called, is a transposition of the letters of Belmont.

Griffin is a favorite with the people, and he received a warm welcome when he rode on to the track for the Handicap yesterday. There was more applause when Taral appeared in purple and gold on Sir Walter. The horse is as well as the jockey is a standing favorite.

The almost profane way in which the colors of the jockeys "swear" at each other is a great trial to some of the women. In the first place there may be a color competition to be decided by women judges before the races come off to secure a harmonious combination and attractive shades.

"The idea of combining red and magenta," one woman was heard to remark. "I never should bet on a horse carrying such colors."

"My wife always chooses her horse by the colors of the jockeys," said the man sitting beside her, "or by the names of the horses."

"There is something in luck sometimes," he went on. "The day my boy was born I went to the races, and just by luck I put some money on Bendigo. I didn't know anything about him except the name, to which I happened to take a fancy. I put up $5, 8 to 1, and made $405. I gave my wife half of that when I went home, and told her we'd name the boy Bendigo. She thought for at least two weeks that I meant it."

There was one man yesterday who had a mascot, and it brought him good luck. It was a horseshoe, small and thin and light, which had been worn by a favorite horse in a successful race, and he carried it in his pocket.

"It weighs just one ounce, Sir," he said to a friend to whom he showed it.

"I'd get so excited," the sensible-looking young woman who was with him explained to a friend, "but I never do."

Then came the first race on the programme. The man with the mascot was in luck. When the white cherry stars of Doggett on The Swain went up to the judges' stand he howled himself hoarse. His companion quite forgot her lack of enthusiasm, for she kissed him then and there, and she was his wife, as the wide gold band on her finger and the general air of a caretaker showed.

"That man rides the horse I'm able to buy," she exclaimed with decision.

That success roused the party. There were two more women, and by the time the big handicap was run they were all ready to put up something on it.

The people generally had staked their faith, and to a certain extent their fortunes, on Clifford, St. Maxim, and Nanki Pooh, and in that order. The youngest girl in the party of the horseshoe mascot had put her faith particularly on Nanki Pooh.

"Yankee Pooh" she called him.

"You can give it back to me, if I lose," she said, as after some hesitancy she handed out the

"You'll both be wanting it back if you lose," said the man of the mascot, as he took the commission from his two guests with some unwillingness and added a stake for his wife.

Then came the race of the day, and every one stood on everything within reach that could be stood upon and shrieked.

A meek-looking girl in blue and white, with a veil tied around her hat in tourist fashion, a sun-burned nose, and a general air of being a missionery out of place, pulled out a camera she had strapped over her shoulder and tried for a snapshot.

In the meantime the race was over, with Sir Walter first, Clifford second, and St. Maxim third, and Taral, the winning jockey, had taken his triumphant ride in the floral horseshoe.

The woman who had played Nanki-Pooh had lost.

"Give it back to her," whispered the wife.

"Don't you do it," said the other friend.

"I wouldn't take it," said Nanki-Pooh's mistaken friend.

"And I wouldn't give it to you," said her instructor in race-course principles. But he dropped two silver half dollars into his wife's hand.

"No, I'm not going to take it," said the loser. By that time her hand was reaching out to the money. "Honest, I'm not," she added, and then her fingers closed over it.

But the best-satisfied winner of the day only made 5 cents. It was a woman, too.

The passengers on the trains saw her buy a paper.

"Five cents," said the boy as she dropped a nickel into his hand, and was out of sight before there was time for remonstrance. She turned the paper, which was adroitly fixed inside out. "One cent," she read, and the passengers saw the hard expression creep over her face.

When the train stopped at the race course she looked anxiously around. There was the paper boy.

"Take your paper back," she commanded, grasping him, "and give me my 5 cents. I am not going to be swindled that way."

Even the audacity of a newsboy was not equal to that. He handed out the 5 cents without a word, and the woman continued on her way with a look of peace on her face that passeth the knowledge of race courses.

THE OTHER RACES.

Lithos Won the Rich Expectation Stake for His New Owners.

The Swain won for the second time in succession since he was sold out of the stable of the Morris-Littlefield combination. It was the opening dash of the afternoon, a run of six furlongs, and there were eight starters, with The Swain and Emma C. about even favorites up to just the close, when there was such a plunge on The Swain as to make him a practical favorite. Though the price remained about the same against each, the Brighton Beach crowd backed Emma C. as if she was one of their old-time good things. The start was made with the Sullivan-Clarke machine, a slow-moving affair, after a tedious delay, and was not a particularly good one at that. Zanone was off in front with Tinge and The Swain in close company a length or so away. The race was entirely between this trio, none of the others getting within striking distance. It looked as if Zanone must win, but a sixteenth of a mile from the finish Doggett brought The Swain on with a rush, and driving him clear to the end won the first race of the meeting by a head from Zanone. The latter's jockey, Gardiner, was easily outridden in the drive. Tinge was a length further back, with the field beaten off.

Doggett scored his second victory with Septour in the following race, a run of a mile and sixteenth. Brisk, who was second choice, made the running all the way and seemed to be winning easily. But he collapsed in the stretch, and Doggett, who had been riding in the rear with Septour, made such a determined rush that he not only got out of trouble, but, going to the front, won rather easily from Benamela. The latter came strong enough at the finish to beat Brisk out of second money.

For some reason the managers abandoned the starting machine, instead of abandoning Starter Flynn before the Expectation Stakes was run. The result was a delay of over a half hour, and finally about the worst start ever seen on the track since the era of Sheridan as a starter.

It looked as if Flynn tried to make a present of the race to Winged Foot, one of the added starters, on which his owner, McCafferty, had the mount. Before the start, Hart on Lithos, Garrison of Inceatus, and Pryce on San Mateo made a lot of trouble by refusing to break with the others. A starting machine was badly needed this time, for Flynn was utterly unable to do anything with the boys.

Winged Foot, Successful, and George Kessler were the leaders in the long string that started for the race, and had all the best running between them, with Lithos in a pocket behind them. None of the others ever had a chance in the race. Just at the end Hart forced Lithos through next the rail where there did not seem to be a hole big enough for him to get through. There was a furious drive between Lithos and George Kessler, the former winning by about half the length of his head. Winged Foot, San Mateo, and Successful were in a bunch only noses apart, and about a length behind the two leaders. San Mateo, who is supposed to be the best two-year-old in California, was bungled about by a stable lad, instead of having a jockey up, and so horsemen had no chance to see how good he is. But he is a lot better than he showed yesterday, or else is of very little account. Lithos is one of the recent cast-offs from the Morris Brothers' stable, away from the Littlefield handicap, he won very easily for his new owner, W. J. Arkell, the publisher, who races under the name of Trowbridge & Co.

Of the pair of maiden two-year-old races which followed the handicap and were run as the fifth and seventh races, little is necessary to be said. Don Bias, with McCafferty in the saddle, won the first by a head after a hard drive. The second resulted in Taral's third victory of the day, he winning with Scottish Chieftain all the way just as he had done with Sir Walter, but much more easily.

Lehman, a strong favorite, won the mile and a sixteenth selling affair very handily from Patrician. It was a long procession rather than a race.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Handicap, for all ages. Time—1:13¾.

1—The Swain, Covington & Kent's b. c., 4 years, by Gabre-Pride of the Village, 116 pounds, 3 to 1 and even.....(Doggett)
2—Benamela, C. Littlefield's br. c., 105, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Littlefield)
3—Brisk, G. Anderson's ch. c., 104, 11 to 5.....(Sheedy)

Won easily by a length and a half; a half length between second and third.

Goldcrest, 105½, 7 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Royal H., 104, 30 to 1, (Garrigan,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Expectation Stakes, of $5,000, of which $700 to second and $300 to third. For two-year-olds. Time—0:50¼.

1—Lithos, Trowbridge & Co.'s blk. c., by Britannic-Medusa, 118 pounds, 6 to 1, and 2 to 1.....(Hart)
2—George Kessler, M. Byrnes's ch. c., 118, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Winged Foot, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 115, 2 to 1, (coupled with Arbuckle), (McCafferty)

Won in a drive by a short head; a length between second and third.

San Mateo, 118, 8 to 1, (Pryce;) Successful, 115, 12 to 1, (Littlefield;) Arbuckle, 118, 2 to 1, (Griffin;) Eldolon, 118, 6 to 1, (Doggett;) Hi Daddy, 115, 7 to 2, (Sims;) Rotterdam, 118, 10 to 1, (Hill;) Incatatus, 118, 6 to 1, (Garrison,) and Billy Redding, 118, 20 to 1, (Clayton,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Brooklyn Handicap, of $10,000, of which $1,500 to second and $500 to third. One mile and a quarter. Time—2:08¼.

1—Sir Walter, Oneck Stable's b. h., 6 years, by Midlothian-La Scala, 113 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Clifford, R. L. Rose's b. h., 6, 125, even money and 1 to 3.....(Clayton)
3—St. Maxim, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. h., 5, 108, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)

Won in a drive by a head; a length and a half between second and third.

Hornpipe, 5, 111, 20 to 1, (Sheedy;) Nanki Pooh, 4, 112, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Keenan, 4, 121, 15 to 1, (Griffin;) Lake Shore, 5, 111, 20 to 1, (Sloane,) and Counter Tenor, 4, 120, 15 to 1, (Hamilton,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Half a mile. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—0:50¾.

1—Don Bias, J. J. McCafferty's b. c., by Buchanan-Spider, 113 pounds, 7 to 5 and 1 to 2.....(McCafferty)
2—Hiddenite, A. J. Joyner's br. c., 118, 3 to 1 and even.....(J. Hill)
3—Mattie Stanhope, Singerly & Knox's ch. f., 110, 15 to 1.....(Hart)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Trayant, 110, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Pleureuse, 110, 20 to 1, (Conroy;) Trade Last, 110, 6 to 1, (Taral,) and Montmarte, 118, 5 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. For three-year-olds and upward. Selling allowances. Time—1:49¾.

1—Lehman, C. Fleischmann & Son's br. h., 5 years, by Harry O'Fallon-Lady Royster, 112 pounds, 4 to 5 and out.....(Taral)
2—Patrician, P. J. Dwyer's b. h., 5, 107, 3 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Captain T., W. C. Daly's ch. h., 6, 101, 7 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by two lengths; three lengths between second and third.

Song and Dance, 5, 108, 5 to 1, (Griffin,) also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—Half a mile. For maiden two-year-olds. Time—0:51.

1—Scottish Chieftain, Marcus Daly's br. c., by Inverness-Miss Darebin, 113 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Taral)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 118, 2 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Kitty B. II., James Blute's b. f., 115, 10 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by three-quarters of a length; two lengths between second and third.

Athy, 110, 7 to 5, (A. Clayton;) Collateral, 110, 4 to 1, (Griffin;) Clatterfet, 110, 10 to 1, (Doggett,) and Fleur de Luce, 110, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran, and finished as named.

Pickpockets Arrested at the Track.

The Brooklyn police were on the watch at Sheepshead Bay yesterday for any of the light-fingered men that might be present when the Brooklyn Handicap was run. Detectives Rall, Connor, and Weiser were on the ground, and arrested Joseph H. Miller on the charge of stealing a diamond stud, valued at $125, from Richard Cleary of 170 Bedford Avenue. The stud was found on the ground where Miller was standing. They also arrested nine other young men on suspicion of being pickpockets. Two of the number were colored. They gave fictitious names and addresses. They gave their addresses as New-Jersey, Pittsburg, Cleveland, New-York, Connecticut, and Washington. They were all held, and will be arraigned before Justice Nostrand in the Coney Island Police Court to-day.

MRS. RIECKE'S STORY WON THE DAY.

Justice Pryor Angrily Refuses Her Husband's Application for Divorce.

Justice Pryor of the Supreme Court denied yesterday the application of John D. Riecke for an absolute divorce from his wife, Adele Riecke, being led to do so by the statements of the defendant. The couple were married in September, 1894.

When James Webb testified that the defendant had been unfaithful with him, she cried out: "This is the result of a conspiracy to ruin me. It is only because my husband knew that I was too poor to employ counsel that he has persisted in this action."

"The Court will see that you are protected," said Justice Pryor, "whether you are represented by counsel or not." He then called Mrs. Riecke to the stand.

With tears running down her face, Mrs. Riecke swore positively that she was innocent of the charges made against her, or that she had ever been guilty of a violation of her marriage vows.

Justice Pryor was clearly angry. "I will not," he said, "in cases of this kind, believe the statements of an alleged paramour who comes into court to confess his guilt, unless there is corroboration. An effort has been made to blast this woman's character, and we have her sworn denial. The suit is dismissed."

ALLEGED MURDERER A WITNESS.

Lynch Testifies for Murphy on Trial for Killing His Mother.

The defense in the trial of Martin Murphy, accused of having killed his mother Sept. 1 last, attempted to prove yesterday that the prisoner was insane, and in support of this theory called as a witness Terence Lynch, who is now in the Tombs on a charge of having killed his wife.

Lynch declared that his fellow-prisoner had acted so queerly while they were in adjoining cells that he had asked to exchange to another place in the prison. The case was tried before Justice Fursman, in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court.

The prosecution produced a witness who had lived in the house with the Murphys at 326 East Eleventh Street, who swore to having seen young Murphy beat and kick his mother. The trial will be continued to-day.

Society of Old Brooklynites.

The Society of Old Brooklynites at a recent meeting varied the rule governing applicants for membership and now any person, male or female, who has lived in Brooklyn for fifty years is entitled to membership. The first woman to be admitted to membership was Mrs. Helen Dean. At a meeting held in the Surrogate's office last evening two more women became members. They are the mother of Joseph Howard, Jr., and the wife of Gen. Horatio C. King. Mrs. Susan Raymond Howard was born in this city eighty-two years ago, but moved to Brooklyn sixty-four years ago. She lives at 174 Hicks Street, and is the mother of Joseph Howard, Jr., the President of the New-York Press Club. Her daughter, Mrs. Esther Howard King, the wife of Gen. Horatio C. King, was also admitted to membership in the society.

To Look After "Shinbone Alley."

What is called "Shinbone Alley" is a zigzag passageway running from Bond to Bleecker Street, east of Broadway, in the rear of several large wholesale houses. It is used by the merchants for the purpose of receiving and shipping goods, and is described as being in a filthy condition. Some of the merchants want the Street Cleaning Department to keep it clean. Others object, because it is private property. When street cleaners have started to clean up the alley they have in some cases been told to go away. Commissioner Waring made an inspection of the alley yesterday, and found it in a very bad condition. He said he would call the attention of the Board of Health to the matter to see what could be done.

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STORAGE BATTERY PROSPECTS.

Figures Showing that the Business Is Profitable.

At the annual meeting of the Electric Storage Battery Company on Wednesday a statement was submitted showing the receipts for the year to have been $328,231 and the profit $124,733. The general expenses amounted to $123,069. The gross business for the five months of the present year amounted to $415,000, and on that basis President Gibbs estimated that the receipts for the year would be not less than $1,000,000, and possibly considerably more, as the business is steadily increasing.

The figures presented demonstrate that the storage battery business as a commercial enterprise is a profitable undertaking. Before 1895 the storage battery litigation and the wide distribution of the control of the many patents made the manufacture of batteries a practical impossibility. These difficulties were removed at the end of 1894, and the Electric Storage Battery Company now owns nearly 900 patents on batteries. In the first year of its existence the company has done a gross business of $328,231, out of which was realized sufficient profit to pay all expenses and charges, which were necessarily heavy on account of the difficulty of introducing something not only entirely new, but thoroughly decried because of previous failures in the same line. The business of the company in the five months of the present year has grown to $415,000 with expenses no larger than last year. If the receipts continue at the same rate for the remainder of the year—and it is a fact that they are growing daily—the company will have earned nearly 5 per cent. on its common stock.

It is not unlikely that the increase will be larger than indicated, as the difficulties of introduction decrease with every new installation. The average receipts last year were $25,000 a month, and the average so far this year has been over $80,000 a month. The character of the business done so far has been mainly for central stations and large buildings, with a good sprinkling of telegraph, telephone, and other lighter work. An important new field is now opening in connection with trolley lines, the storage batteries being used as auxiliaries to the system. The first installation of the kind on a large scale in this country being on the lines of the Union Traction Company of Philadelphia. The most important contract so far made is with the Hartford Electric Light Company, and when completed it will be the largest single installation in the world.

"EVANGELINE" AT MANHATTAN.

The Entertainment Season at the Beach Begins To-morrow.

The entertainment season at Manhattan Beach will begin to-morrow afternoon. This is the first time that the seaside theatre has opened its doors so early in the Summer, but E. E. Rice has drilled his company so rigorously during the last few months that the comedians and singers are in a fever of ambition, and he does not want any of their fire of enthusiasm to escape them. So, at 4 P. M. by the clock the composer-manager will wave his wand, and "Evangeline" will start off on the twentieth year of its history, amid what is expected to be universal applause.

The production is costly. Mr. Rice declares that it required the expenditure of $15,000. New scenery and costumes have been provided. The manager has gone to great expense in selecting a chorus of beautiful girls. The cast is made up in this manner: Evangeline, Clara Aline Jewell; Catherine, George K. Fortescue; Eulalie, Violet Potter; Rose, Grace Scott; Marie, Mary Forbes; Elaine, the dancing girl, Deyo; Gabriel, Cheridah Simpson; La Blanc, Frederick Solomon; Capt. Dietrich, Sam Bernard; Hans Wagner, D. L. Don; Basil, Edward Tarr; King, Henry Leone; policeman, Seymour Hess, and the Lone Fisherman, Joseph Harris.

In addition to all the above, Deyo, the beautiful dancer, heads the ballet. For this production Mr. Rice has composed new numbers. Saturday will be a great day for "Evangeline," Manhattan Beach, and Edward E. Rice.

CLAIM ON STETSON'S ESTATE.

An Alleged Daughter of His Late Wife Now Appears as Contestant.

BOSTON, June 4.—Another claimant has appeared for the estate of the late John Stetson, Jr., in the person of Mrs. Catharine Shirley of Kansas City, Mo., who claims through her lawyer to be the daughter of the late Mrs. John Stetson by her first husband, Carl Anthony.

Mrs. Shirley is said to be nineteen years old, and her mother, when she died, was but thirty-five, which makes her mother only sixteen years of age when the child was born. That the late Mrs. Stetson when Mrs. Anthony had a child is not disputed by Mrs. Stetson's relatives; in fact, they say that she had a daughter, but claim that the child died after living less than two years. They do not believe that Mrs. Catharine Shirley can be the child of Mrs. Stetson, who was then Mrs. Anthony, and they think that Mrs. Shirley's claim cannot be established.

Judge McKim, in the Probate Court, today, fixed Wednesday, July 15, as the day on which he would hear the contestants in the John Stetson will case.

The Sale Postponed Again.

The matter of the franchise which the People's Traction Company is seeking for a railroad system in the streets of the Annexed District came up again yesterday before Controller Fitch. This sale has been adjourned from time to time owing to the litigation from the effort of the "Huckleberry" system to prevent the People's Traction Company from securing the franchise. Corporation Counsel Scott was present in the Controller's office, and advised another adjournment, because he proposed to institute proceedings that would settle all the legal questions involved. It was also stated that another injunction proceeding brought by a taxpayer had not yet been decided by Justice Lawrence, and for these reasons the sale was adjourned until Monday, June 15.

Columbia Joins the Fleet.

The commerce destroyer Columbia, which was recently in collision with the Old Dominion steamship Wyanoke, yesterday arrived from the Norfolk Navy Yard, where she had gone for repairs. The Columbia belongs to the North Atlantic fleet, commanded by Rear Admiral Bunce. The vessel went to the anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., where five other ships of the fleet are now assembled. These are the flagship New-York, the cruisers Raleigh, Montgomery, and Cincinnati, and the ram Katahdin.

To Alter the Court Building.

The Sinking Fund Commission met in Controller Fitch's office yesterday and opened bids for the work to be done in making alterations in the new Criminal Court Building. There were six bidders. The lowest was that of George Telfer of Piermont, Rockland County, who offered to do the work for $16,360, and the contract was awarded to him. The other bids were: P. J. Lantry, $19,500; Thomas Dwyer, $21,800; James R. F. Kelly & Co., $17,420; John F. Johnson, $17,200, and Michael J. Mahoney, $21,250. The work will be begun without delay.

BUTLER'S BOND BILL DEAD

REPUDIATIONISTS RIDICULOUSLY WEAK IN THE HOUSE.

The Ways and Means Committee, by a Vote of 13 to 2, Decides to Report the Bill with a Recommendation that It Shall Not Be Passed—The Two Negative Votes Were Given by Wheeler of Alabama and Benton McMillin.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Popular expectation has been met by the action of the House Committee on Ways and Means in deciding to report the Senate Bond bill adversely. The vote in the committee stood 13 to 2, as follows:

Against a Favorable Report.—Republicans—Dingley, (Me.,) Payne, (N. Y.,) Dalzell, (Penn.,) Hopkins, (Ill.,) Grosvenor, (Ohio,) Russell, (Conn.,) Dolliver, (Iowa,) Steele, (Ind.,) Johnson, (N. D

SEEK TRUE RAPID TRANSIT

CITIZENS URGE COMMISSIONERS NOT TO ABANDON THEIR PLANS.

Believe that the End Can Yet Be Attained in Spite of the Court's Ruling—Seth Low Resigns from the Board—Makeshifts Suggested by the Elevated Railroad in the Way of Extensions and New Lines in Various Streets.

The Board of Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners was in executive session for three hours yesterday. The members discussed expedients with officials of the Manhattan Railway Company, received the resignation of Commissioner Seth Low, and also received urgings—amounting to protests—to be persistent and solve the problem of rapid transit on the lines laid down by the spirit of the law that created the commission.

Those who attended the meeting were Alexander E. Orr, President; John H. Starin, John Claflin, William Steinway, and John H. Inman, Commissioners; Mayor Strong, Albert B. Boardman, and Edward M. Shepard, counsel; William Barclay Parsons, Chief Engineer, and C. A. Burbank, Secretary, in the absence of Lewis L. Delafield.

The Mayor came with George J. Gould, President, and Russell Sage and Robert M. Galloway, Directors, of the Manhattan Railway Company, and Francis B. Thurber, Chairman of the Committee on Railroad Transportation of the Board of Trade and Transportation.

Mr. Sage was garbed like a country storekeeper, and his headgear, which created much interest in Wall Street Tuesday, appeared to have suffered ill-usage, as it was out of shape and creased. Mr. Sage was nervous when he entered the anteroom, and keenly eyed a score of persons assembled. He appeared relieved when he was called into the board room and the door was closed.

When the executive session was over it was found that Messrs. Sage, Gould and Galloway had been let out quietly through a side door. President Orr talked of the conference with the officials of the Manhattan Railway Company. They had, he said, made propositions looking to the relief of the traveling public and the furnishing of rapid transit or its equivalent.

Mr. Thurber attended the meeting to present the resolution of his committee on May 13, which favors "a liberal policy" and commends "all efforts" to secure rapid transit or its equivalent.

Communications which were filed with the Commissioners yesterday do not agree with the resolutions of the Board of Trade and Transportation. The first read:

To the Rapid Transit Commission:

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, believing that the possession of an adequate municipal rapid-transit system is of the highest importance to the welfare of our city, respectfully urge upon your honorable body that you should not permit your work to be brought to an end by the decision of the court against the plan first agreed upon by you.

We believe, that if your commission, in the interest of the people, should not even now make further efforts to secure from property owners the requisite consents to the present plans, you should so change plan or route that such consents may be obtained and the work carried forward.

The social needs of cheap and rapid transit to relieve the congestion of populous districts and to meet the increasing demands of the regular up and down travel of our city are so great that we urge your commission to remain at your posts until your duty to the people to carry out their will as expressed in the election of November, 1894, have been completely discharged. A reverse such as has been sustained should be met as a call for more vigorous action. Respectfully,

LYMAN ABBOTT,
ALBERT SHAW,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
FELIX ADLER,
OSCAR S. STRAUS,
J. KENNEDY TOD.

NEW-YORK, June 1, 1896.

Another open letter to the commission read as follows:

Gentlemen: We appeal to you in the name of the law. This is no empty expression. The rapid-transit question is at this moment a question whether or not the law shall be respected and enforced.

We know that the refusal of the five Judges to confirm the report of the Supreme Court Commission is based on Section 4 of the rapid transit act. But in Section 4 any more mandatory than Section 12 of the same act, which declares: "And the said railway or railways shall be constructed by the said city and at the public expense, if it shall be found from such statements so filed that there is a majority of the votes so cast in favor of such municipal construction."

As everybody knows, the majority of the votes cast under this provision at the popular election in November, 1894, was "for municipal construction of the rapid transit road." This affirmative vote of the people may be temporarily balked by the discretionary powers of the five Judges, but, in the name of the law, it must not be permanently defeated. That vote stands, and cries aloud for action on your part.

Diligent and searching inquiry has been made, and we most respectfully and emphatically dissent from the opinion that the court's decision is "as effectual a prohibition of municipal construction as would have been a decision that a rapid transit act was unconstitutional." We challenge disproof of the following propositions:

(1) There is no legal restraint upon your proceeding now to lay out another rapid transit railway or to modify your first system.

(2) If you obtain from the requisite property consents to such a new or modified plan, you would not be obliged to appeal again to the courts; and the recent decision would not prevent the construction of such railway.

Further, we are confident that it is possible to devise new or modified plans which will be far less objectionable to property owners concerned than those you first adopted; plans, too, which will prove less expensive, but not less practical, than the system you first devised.

Finally we recommend and urge that you should (1) That you remain in office until your duty to the people has been successfully performed.

(2) That, as the people's representatives, you should stand for the inviolability of the entire Rapid Transit act, not overlooking the repeated provisions for giving effect to the popular vote on rapid transit.

(3) We recommend and urge that you should not defeat the intent of the popular vote by making hasty and extensive concessions to any existing company before the ultimate realization of that vote has become well established; and,

(4) We recommend and urge that you proceed immediately to prepare other or modified plans, which can successfully run the gantlet of opposition to the popular vote of November, 1894.

THOMAS CLEGG, Secretary, Cigarmakers' Union
Rapid Transit Committee, 271 Third Avenue.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1896.

A third communication to the Commissioners had this to say:

Rapid Transit Commission:

Gentlemen: At the present moment there exists great danger that the decision of the five Judges comprising the Appellate Division will result in the entire abandonment of the proposed municipal rapid transit system indorsed and demanded by a vote of the people and promoted by months of careful labor on your part. The situation calls for prompt action, if the mandate of the people and the spirit and main purpose of the law under which your commission was created are not to be sacrificed to what is but a subordinate legal requirement.

While recognizing the legal warrant for this action of the court, we confess ourselves most disagreeably surprised at the conclusions reached by the Judges, differing as they do so widely from the best expert opinion previously obtained by a six-hour board of inquiry as to the desirability and cost of the road. Though the court has acted within its technical right in the particular case before it, we do not feel disposed to admit that the express vote of the people of a municipal rapid transit road should be rendered permanently null and void by a judicial decision, which is not even subject to review by the highest tribunal of the State. In our opinion the popular vote points plainly to the necessity for a modification of the plans or of the law.

We desire to express our appreciation of the high sense of public duty manifested in the determination not to desert your offices in the face of the discouragement springing from the adverse decision of the court. You stand in this crisis as the representatives of the people, and of the principle of municipal ownership and control, and any measure inaugurated by you to secure the requisite modifications of the law will be entitled to the support of all conscientious citizens, irrespective of personal preferences, concerning the special system of rapid transit to be adopted.

We would even suggest that Gov. Morton be petitioned to convene the Legislature in extraordinary session, in order to grant immediately the legal relief necessary to enable the Rapid Transit Commission to construct the municipal railway ordered by the people.

But should you deem an extraordinary legislative session inexpedient, then, in the name of the sovereign American suffrage, we urge you to remain on the commission, and so alter the plans of the road, or, when the next Legislature convenes, secure such amendments of the law as will permit you to proceed with the construction of the municipal railway without further let or hindrance of any sort.

The above open letter was adopted by the Social Reform Club at a regular meeting held on June 2, 1896, and the President was instructed to present it to the Rapid Transit Commission.

ERNEST H. CROSBY, President.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1896.

The Commissioners regarded the conference yesterday as entirely tentative, simply a talk over matters. A map had been submitted, on which projects of elevated-road relief were sketched, and then schemes had been discussed. A result of the conference was that Messrs. Sage, Gould, and Galloway, who had appeared as a committee of the Board of Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company, will submit propositions in writing at a meeting of the Rapid Transit Railroad Commissioners next Thursday afternoon.

Taking the map that was presented, Mr. Orr told of the crude plans of substitutes for rapid transit proposed by the officials of the Manhattan Railway Company, and went into details of each proposition:

Plan No. 1—A two-track elevated structure to begin at Battery Place and follow West Street to Little Twelfth Street into Tenth Avenue to Twenty-third Street. At Twenty-third Street a "spur" will be constructed to the docks of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Companies, and to the Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway on the East. This will, of course, give a station at the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railway.

Plan No. 2—A "spur" to start at about Christopher Street and West Street to Sixth Avenue at Eighth Street and give a station on Ninth Avenue.

The West Street and Tenth Avenue line and spurs are intended to take ferry passengers to the main line on the west side or into the heart of the shopping district.

Plan No. 3.—A line to start at the Bridge Station, in the City Hall Park, and run through Centre and Canal Streets to the Sixth Avenue, Ninth Avenue, and West Street elevated railways. This for the accommodation of Brooklyn shopping folk.

Plan No. 4.—To equip the entire Bowery section of the Third Avenue line with four tracks, and to put an extra track on the Third Avenue line from the Cooper Institute to the Harlem River. This to furnish express trains whose speed shall be twenty-five miles an hour.

Plan No. 5—To put a third track on the Second Avenue line, starting at Grand Street and ending at the Harlem River. Also for express trains.

Plan No. 6—A third track on the Ninth Avenue line from Cortlandt Street to One Hundred and Eighth Street, for express trains.

A third track on the Sixth Avenue line is not yet planned.

Plan No. 7—To make a spur from One Hundred and Eighth Street and Ninth Avenue to Tenth Avenue or the Boulevard, to then go to One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, turn east a block on — Street, and at One Hundred and Forty-fourth Street take Amsterdam Avenue to Fort George.

Plan No. 8.—A line to branch from the Amsterdam Avenue line at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to be taken along the King's Bridge Road, its ultimate destination being the city line.

Plan No. 9—On the east side, at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, to build an elevated railway structure along Westchester Avenue to the Bronx River, the intention being to continue it to West Farms.

Plan No. 10.—To continue the east side line from One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street to Fordham.

Talking of the discussion, Mr. Orr said that he inferred from the conversation of Messrs. Sage, Gould, and Gallaway that they were not all of the same mind, and he was of the opinion that when the propositions are made in writing the plans will be changed or modified. Mr. Sage did not commit himself, in fact, talked little. Mayor Strong, too, had not much to say.

It was admitted that the conference was brought about by Mayor Strong after conferences at the City Hall with Messrs Sage, Gould, and Gallaway. Mr. Gould was the spokesman of his committee.

As to cost, rates of fare, construction, and other details, little was said on which to base an opinion. Mr. Gould said offhandedly that it would cost from $500,000 to $900,000 a mile to build the roads and "spurs." As to a one-fare trip, the prevailing idea was that ten cents would be charged to and from the most distant points. This question was neither probed nor put forward with any degree of importance. Mr. Gould certainly did say that his company would do the building.

There was some talk about a time limit, and three years was named. Mr. Gould exclaimed: "But suppose we have a panic, what then?"

"I think," said Mayor Strong, "that we have here three men pretty well able to take care of themselves in a panic. We need not trouble ourselves about such a contingency."

There was some desultory talk about motive power. Mr. Gould said that his company had considered the subjects of electricity and compressed air. The subject of taxation was barely alluded to in an expression of opinion by one of the Commissioners that some rental would be paid to the city. Mr. Sage trotted out his hobby "double-decker" roads, and was eloquent in their favor.

Mr. Low's letter of resignation was as follows:

The Hon. Alexander E. Orr, President:

My Dear Mr. Orr: I herewith present my resignation as a member of the Board of Papid Transit Railroad Commissioners and request that it may be accepted without delay.

As you are aware, I agreed to serve on the board at the urgent invitation of the Chamber of Commerce in the hope that the law, then about to be presented, would result in an adequate solution of the rapid transit problem of the city.

By the recent decision of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court this hope has been disappointed, after I have given to the duties of the office, at my great inconvenience, two years of careful attention.

The recent decision of the Appellate Court makes construction work, under the present law, impossible. It merely remains in the power of the commission, under existing circumstances, to do what may be possible to increase the rapid transit facilities of the city by some enlargement of the elevated railway system. This is in effect an entirely new branch of the subject upon which personally I have no desire to enter.

Others can protect the interests of the city fully as well as I, and at far less inconvenience. It is especially desirable that no change shall take place in the personnel of the commission after they have entered into the consideration of a definite proposition. For this reason, and because I am about to leave the city for a number of weeks, I present my resignation at this time, and ask that it may be accepted.

Thanking my colleagues for their uniform kindness and expressing a hope that in some form or at some day the labors of this commission will be fruitful of benefit to the city, I have the honor to be very respectfully,

SETH LOW.

All that Mr. Orr would say of Mr. Low's resignation was that it was received with regret, but was not accepted, but laid on the table for action June 11.

Chief Engineer Parsons, in presenting a résumé of the work of his department to the board, paid tribute to his corps of engineers, and showed that the total expense, on a fifty-million-dollar basis, was $41,470.29. Boston, on a three-million-dollar basis, spent $47,194.47. The plans and specifications in Mr. Parsons's office are so nearly complete that it would need but a small sum to perfect them for contract letting.

Mr. Parsons announced that he considered himself the engineer of the commission without pay and subject to the orders of the board.

Jesse W. Reno again called attention to his double-decker scheme, and J. K. Place submitted a plan for a cable elevated railroad. Their letters were filed.

James M. Tower sent this letter to the commission:

Alexander E. Orr:

My Dear Sir: The demand for better facilities to the north side of the city for moving passengers and freight induces me to submit the following proposition with plans for their immediate construction, to be finished for passengers within the next year, possibly within nine months; combining docks, storehouses, and elevated railways. The combination would include three sections.

Section 1. The docks that are being constructed by the Honorable Board of Dock Commissioners and their able engineer.

Sec. 2. Freight storehouses with elevators for freight cars and freight.

Sec. 3. Elevated railway along the docks of West Street to, or at, Fifty-ninth Street, thence, via New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, to Spuyten Duyvil, with branches as may be desired.

For the railway construction immediate action could be taken and bring the desired result within a year, as a business operation, with great success. All of which is respectfully submitted. Sincerely yours,

JAMES MONROE TOWER.

NEW-YORK, June 4, 1896.

Mr. Tower is an engineer of reputation. He was an engineer under his brother, F. D. Tower, divisional engineer of the Croton Aqueduct, and he constructed the Utica and Binghamton Railroad, the Piermont Branch of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, and the Port Monmouth-Long Branch section of the New-Jersey Southern. He became interested in elevated railroads with Dr. R. H. Gilbert and William Foster, Jr.

Mr. Tower's scheme is more for terminal facilities and short handling of freight than a solution of rapid-transit problems. It closely resembles that of Alfred H. Thorp, which was described in full in THE NEW-YORK TIMES May 30, 1896. The cost of Mr. Tower's plan is estimated at $900,000 a mile.

Controller Fitch, in explaining his absence from the meeting, said that he would not commit himself in any way until he knew what provision was made to protect the financial interests of the city.

Flechter Wants a Stay of Sentence.

Argument was heard in the Supreme Court yesterday, before Justice Beach, on the application of Victor Flechter for a certificate of reasonable doubt and a stay pending appeal from the sentence of one year in the penitentiary inflicted by Recorder Goff some time ago. Flechter was convicted of having in his possession a Stradivarius violin, said to have been stolen from Prof. Bott. Edward Lauterbach, who appeared for the plaintiff, contended that much irrelevant testimony had been allowed, and denounced Recorder Goff's supplemental charge, delivered after the jury had been out four hours. Mr. Lauterbach also protested against the expert testimony which was received at the trial. Decision was reserved.

Jewelry Shop Robbed Third Time.

The door of H. Segal's jewelry store, at 58 New Chambers Street, was pried open Wednesday morning and watches and other property valued at about $200 were stolen. This is the third time that the place, which is less than 100 feet from the Oak Street Police Station, has been robbed. A detective yesterday arrested Frank Thompson of 26 Bowery. A watch, diamond pin, and a pair of opera glasses, stolen from the place, the detective says, were found in Thompson's possession.

EXAMINATIONS AT WEST POINT.

Magnificent Showing of the Cadets in Cavalry Drill.

WEST POINT, June 4.—Notwithstanding the fact that West Point is being favored with the most perfect weather that could be desired, there is no perceptible increase in the number of visitors to the graduation exercises. Two or three small excursion boats to-day from Poughkeepsie, Newburg and other points along the Hudson River augmented the crowd a trifle.

The examination of the first class in Spanish, the second class in chemistry, mineralogy, and geology, and the written examinations in mathematics and French was concluded to-day. The Board of Visitors made a tour of inspection this morning. They were chaperoned by Capt. Spurgin and Lieuts. Echols and Weigel. The board announced the following committees this afternoon:

On Appointments and Examinations—Messrs. Cousins, Clark, and Sewell; Discipline and Instruction—Messrs. Gray, Gilchrist, and Clark; Armament and Equipment—Messrs. Steele, Garwood, and Sewell; Buildings, Grounds, and Light—Messrs. McClellan, Bryant, and Wilson; Fiscal Affairs—Messrs. Ingalls, McClellan, and Gray; Hygiene and Athletics—Messrs. Bryant, Bailey, and Gilchrist.

The class of '96 went through their last cavalry drill as cadets this afternoon. Capt. Parker was in command of the troop. At 4:45 o'clock the lads, dressed in tight-fitting gray trousers and blouses, with buff leggins which reached almost to their knees, assembled in the area of the barracks, and marched down the time-worn path to the riding academy, the floor of which had been covered with six inches of tan bark. The exercise, which is known as the school of the trooper, is very exciting and is intended to show the skill of the rider in handling horses. Hurdle jumping was a prominent feature of the drill. At the command of the officer, a cadet would leave the detachment, jump on a horse, and, tearing away on a wild gallop, strike with his sabre at the dummy heads which were placed on posts to represent the enemy. Each cadet in turn went through this manoeuvre.

The class then went through several movements singly, by fours, and platoon. While the horses were galloping at a rapid speed, the cadets mounted and dismounted the barebacked animals with the agility of circus riders. When the command of "at will" was given, the cadets performed all kinds of extraordinary feats. The hurdles were placed for both high and low jumps. The height varied from three to five feet. The drill was a very pretty one, and greatly delighted the spectators.

To-morrow afternoon there will be a heavy artillery drill with seacoast guns, under command of Lieut. Holbrook.

MILLIONS OF YARDS OF RIBBONS.

Big Sale of the Silk Webs and the Prices Were Good.

More than 15,000 cartons of silk ribbons were sold yesterday at the auction rooms of Field, Chapman & Fenner, 80 Leonard Street. As a carton may contain from six to thirty-six pieces of ribbon, each of which is ten yards in length, the total amount of ribbon sold must have been more than 2,000,000 yards.

The sale realized from $200,000 to $250,000, an amount about equal to that resulting from the sale of silks by the same firm a few days ago. The sale yesterday was the largest ever held of silk ribbons in this city, the largest previous sale having been on June 7, 1893, when 12,260 cartons were sold.

In sales of ribbons among the trade it is customary to sell "by the line," the line being a fraction of an inch, which in the silk trade is a recognized measure of length. No notice is accordingly taken of the widths, so that to a purchaser is given an opportunity to buy a lot of ribbons of assorted width at so much a line.

The ribbons at yesterday's sale were all consigned by the Phoenix Silk Manufacturing Company. The terms were six months from the first of next month.

Prices were unexpectedly good, and in many cases ribbons for which there was a large demand sold above the catalogue. The demand for whites, creams, and blacks was particularly noticeable. Goods in colors would sell at a fair price, but when the same thing was offered in black, white, or cream the price would jump two-eighths or three-eighths of a cent.

The highest price was for some satin and gros grain ribbon in white and cream. Goods in undesirable colors sold at much lower prices, but in no case for less than was expected.

Among the large buyers were the H. B. Claflin Company, Dunham, Buckley & Co., Sweetser, Pembroke & Co., Tefft, Weller & Co., Charles Broadway Rouss, R. H. Macy & Co., James A. Hearn & Co., Edward Ridley & Sons, Frederick Loeser & Co. of Brooklyn, Feuers Brothers of Jersey City, Hahne & Co., W. B. Snyder, L. Sy Plaut, and Grodel & Bachman of Newark; Gimbel Brothers and John Allen of Philadelphia; Joseph Grunsfelder, Trautman & Heler, Felix Cahn, Maas & Kempner, and Hutzler Brothers of Baltimore; Kaufman & Isaac of New-Orleans; J. C. Farwell of Chicago; Burnham, Stopel & Co. of Detroit, Brown Durell & Co. and Hewson & Henderson of Boston.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS A CHURCH.

Laying of the Cornerstone of Old St. Luke's Celebrated.

The seventy-fifth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the edifice now known as St. Luke's Chapel, in Hudson Street, opposite Grove Street, was celebrated last night. The edifice was formerly called St. Luke's Church, and is one of the best-known landmarks in the vicinity. The celebration was attended by a large congregation, among whom were many former members of the parish. The clergy present were the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, the instructor of the deaf-mutes; the Rev. Dr. John T. Patey, the Rev. J. H. Knowles, the Rev. P. A. H. Brown, the Rev. J. H. Logie, the Rev. Mr. Keeck, and the Rev. Mr. Bishop. There was great disappointment because the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, who for over forty years was rector of St. Luke's, was detained by feebleness.

The first speaker was the Rev. P. A. H. Brown, who said that seventy-five years covered a great amount of history. In the pews of old St. Luke's the imagination could picture the forms of a multitude of men and women who had long ago gone to their eternal rest.

The Rev. Dr. John T. Patey said that about fourscore years ago a boy in his teens invited an Episcopal clergyman to preach in a vacant store in the neighborhood of what is now Grove and Hudson Streets. The clergyman complied, and from that small beginning grew St. Luke's Church. From St. Luke's Church had grown two public beneficent institutions that were an evidence of Christian care for the sick and the aged. The Rev. Dr. Patey spoke of the rectors of St. Luke's during its long history. Some of these rectors had become Bishops or otherwise prominent in Christian work elsewhere. St. Luke's had become an adjunct to Trinity.

The Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, who made the final address of the evening, said: "When I came to New-York to engage in the instruction of deaf-mutes I made Old St. Luke's my spiritual home. My love for the venerable church has never diminished. I am now an old man, and my coming to participate in this celebration brings a flood of memories to mind that are very precious to me."

The Burglar Frightened Away.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 4.—Piercing shrieks from the cottage of Mrs. McGlyn, just beyond the pines at Vassar College, startled people in that vicinity at midnight. The racket was increased by the clanging of a dinner bell. Neighbors found the household in a state of excitement, caused by the act of an unknown man, who had clambered into a room on the first floor, occupied by one of the Vassar alumnae, who is attending a class reunion at the college. He was discovered before he had a chance to steal anything, and ran away as fast as he could go. The woman whose room was entered had entertained a number of friends at dinner, and the women present made an elaborate display of jewels. It is supposed the thief peeked in the windows while the festivities were in progress, and saw a chance to make a haul. All information was refused as to the name of the woman in occupied the room or the one who rang the bell.

Col. Hadley to Sail to London.

Col. H. H. Hadley, Military Director of the Church Army for the United States, returned recently from Philadelphia, where he was instrumental in forming the First Company of the Second Regiment of that organization. Col. Hadley will sail for London to-morrow, to investigate Church Army methods in that city. A meeting to bid him good-bye will be held this evening at St. Bartholomew's Mission, Forty-second Street and Third Avenue, of which he has been Superintendent. At this meeting Col. Hadley will wear the new uniform of the Church Army, and will speak on the work of the organization.

AUSTIN CORBIN DEAD

Continued from Page 1.

always a builder. Property that he handled invariably became better. Thus the rejuvenated Long Island Railroad was the work of Corbin, and to him New-York owes almost all that is good at Coney Island.

Mr. Corbin first visited Coney Island in 1873. His infant son was ill, and the physician had ordered him to the seaside. The Corbin family put up at the only respectable hotel, which was at the west end. Mr. Corbin, being anxious about his boy, spent much time on Coney Island, which then had a very bad name. The east end was a desert waste; the west end was given over to the revels of the worst of characters.

Mr. Corbin one day set out to explore the east end. He found a deep creek running where the Brighton Beach Hotel now stands, but took off his boots and stockings and waded. Beyond he found miles of sand dunes, lapped by whitecaps and swept by sea breezes.

Mr. Corbin made up his mind he had found a site for a great hotel, and, after talking the matter over with a few friends, set a Coney Island man at work to buy the necessary property by the acre. He offered this man a large amount of stock for his trouble, but the Coney Islander was too shrewd, and preferred a small sum of ready money.

When Corbin's Manhattan Beach project was fairly unmasked he was generally pronounced mad, but when the Manhattan and Oriental Hotels arose, people changed their minds, and the two achieved a popularity which has grown constantly.

Mr. Corbin went at the ocean as at every other antagonist. He made no flimsy preparations against the wrath of the unruly Atlantic, but put a solid bulkhead along the shoreline that so far has been respected. Damage from storms at Manhattan Beach is almost unknown, save in the case of the Marine Railway.

Mr. Corbin loved Manhattan Beach, and during the Summer days of great crowds went there very frequently watching his servants and seeing that everything was going properly.

"Why don't I retire?" he said one time, in answer to the question of one who accused him of working harder than any three of his clerks. "I don't care to retire. This is my pleasure. I like to see the machine run, to help to run it, and to feel that I am steering it. It pleases me beyond anything else that it is going well. If some one took me in the finest conveyances on a trip around the world, looking upon the most wonderful sights, it would only bore me. This work is my pleasure."

Mr. Corbin was very particular about the reputation of his beach, and one of the few occasions on which he ever offered to bet was when a gentleman told him that gambling was going on at Manhattan. He grew quite excited and offered to stake any sum that the speaker was in error. When informed that children daily gamboled on the beach, he subsided but did not seem to consider it a joke.

Immediately following his success with Coney Island, Mr. Corbin turned his attention to Long Island, and the Long Island Railroad, which at that time was in the hands of several different companies, all insolvent.

Long Island at that time was an almost unknown territory to others than natives. In spite of its beauty and healthfulness and availability for sustaining a large population, it was standing still. Its roads were disgraceful, and its railroads a laughing stock.

Corbin quietly secured control of all the various little railroads and united them, making of the same time a comprehensive plan by which the island was to be developed as a territory of homes, hotels, and clubs. Under his wise management the development of Long Island was very rapid, and great and beautiful towns arose in places that a little while ago were waste.

Mr. Corbin's latest public achievement was the rehabilitation of the Reading Railroad of Pennsylvania. This, like the Long Island Railroad, seemed in a hopeless condition when he assumed the Presidency. He built it up steadily from the time of his first taking hold, and finally assured success.

Mr. Corbin was tall, raw-boned, broad-chested, athletic. He was extremely active, always under a pressure of great nervous energy, never able to sit still. He was impetuous and brusque in manner, but not unjust, and he made the fortunes of many of those about him. He married, in 1859, Miss Hannah M. Wheeler, by whom he had several children. His eldest daughter married M. Champollion, a grandson of the famous Egyptologist. Two younger daughters have been prominent in society here.

Mr. Corbin had a beautiful home on Long Island, and another in New-Hampshire, besides his town houses. His New-Hampshire property consisted of 25,000 acres around Newport, all mountain and valley. This last property is the greatest and best-stocked game preserve on the continent.

IS JUDGE HOLT'S WILL A FORGERY?

An Effort to Prove This Made in the Court in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Testimony was adduced in the Holt will case to-day indicating an effort to prove that Luke Devlin, a clerk in the War Department, who is named as executor in the partially burned will which so mysteriously appeared in the Register's Office, forged the document. This line of evidence, though anticipated for some time by those who have closely followed the remarkable contest in the courts, caused quite a sensation by its development to-day during the examination of a man named Fought, who was Judge Advocate General Holt's messenger from 1869 to 1876.

He gave instances to show that Devlin's relations with Judge Holt were the reverse of intimate, and that stormy times between them were of common occurrence. Devlin, however, was an expert penman at the time, and when, by oversight in signing the numerous papers laid before him, Judge Holt would omit any, Devlin, after office hours, with the full knowledge of other employes, would cleverly imitate the Judge's signature upon such papers as were of a routine character. These signatures were pronounced about as good as the Judge himself could have made. This practice was habitual in the office.

Devlin was also a collector of autographs, cutting them frequently from official documents, and he was an expert in imitating various chirographies. The witness examined the alleged will and declared that it was not in Judge Holt's hand, nor had it been signed by him. The city editor of one local paper and the publisher of another testified that Devlin had brought them typewritten copies of the alleged will the day it apparently dropped from the clouds and before its discovery was made public, and that he was very nervous and said and did strange things.

NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATIONS.

The Battalion of Artillery Drills Before the Board of Visitors.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 4.—Senator Gibson of Maryland, a member of the Board of Visitors, arrived at the Naval Academy this morning. The battalion of artillery went through its drill in the presence of the board, but the crowd of sightseers was small, owing to the inclement weather. The Board of Visitors requested Congressman Robinson to deliver the oration to the graduates to-morrow, but he declined, and J. Proctor Knott of Kentucky, who is visiting at Annapolis, has been asked to make the address.

Seventy-eight graduates of the United States Naval Academy have responded to an invitation to be present at the annual reunion to-night. The banquet is always one of the interesting features of graduation week in the academy, bringing together graduates who have not met for years and forming new associations.

Capt. John Wilkes of Charlotte, N. C., will preside. Secretary of the Navy Herbert will respond to the toast of "The President." To-morrow the Secretary will deliver the diplomas to naval graduates and then return to Washington.

Offers Made by Deutsch & Co.

About twenty creditors of Deutsch & Co., cloak dealers, at 39 West Twenty-third Street, held a meeting at the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday, and received a report from a committee appointed last week. The committee said the company first offered to give secured notes for three and six months for 25 cents on the dollar. This not being acceptable to the committee, the company offered to give unsecured notes for 50 cents on the dollar, the notes to run without interest for from six months to two years. The committee recommended the acceptance of the latter proposition, as secured claims for $87,000 cover all the tangible assets. Otto Horwitz, counsel for the firm, said the creditors would not regret accepting one proposition or the other. Seven of the creditors present voted to accept the proposition to pay 50 cents. The others did not vote, not feeling authorized by their firms to act. A paper accepting the proposition will be submitted to each creditor for signature.

READY TO AID THE GOVERNOR.

Good Government Clubs' Request as to Greater New-York Commission.

The Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs has appointed a committee of five, of which Charles Stewart Davison is Chairman, for the purpose of giving Gov. Morton such assistance as they may in the selection of the Greater New-York Commission.

The following letter was sent on Wednesday to Gov. Morton:

His Excellency Levi P. Morton, Governor, Ellerslie, N. Y.:

On behalf of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs of the City of New-York, I respectfully request, if the information be not regarded as for some reason inappropriate to be given, that you should direct your secretary to communicate to me the names of such gentlemen as have been recommended and are before you for appointment to the commission to prepare a draft of a charter for the so-called Greater New-York. The object of the clubs in making this request is, that they may consider the names of those who have been recommended to you by other bodies and citizens, and consider whether it may be appropriate for them to indorse any such recommendations or oppose any of those recommended.

The matter of the charter under which the citizens of the new metropolis are to conduct their municipal affairs for probably a very considerable period of time, is necessarily a matter of rightful concern to the citizens thereof, and the Good Government Clubs request, lest they should, as forming a part of the general body of the citizens, be deemed to have been negligent as well of their rights as of their duties in the premises, an opportunity to lay before your Excellency, in connection with such names as may have been recommended to you, and may be under consideration for this important duty, such considerations as to their fitness as may seem appropriate. The Good Government Clubs do not anticipate making in this connection any affirmative or original suggestions of persons for the commission; not deeming the same within their province, but deem that it is a matter of concern to them as organizations, that an opportunity should be given, if no public reason exists to the contrary, for an expression of their views as between various candidates for these positions whose names may have been suggested to the appointing power.

Trusting that you will give the request which I lay before you consideration, I remain, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART DAVISON,
Chairman of Committee.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1896.

Up to last evening no reply had been received from the Governor.

No New-York Commission Yet.

ALBANY, June 4.—Col. Ashley W. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, says the members of the Greater New-York Commission would not be appointed before the latter part of next week.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WIFE.

She First Tried to Strangle Her Husband, but Was Prevented.

PATERSON, N. J., June 4.—Mrs. Louisa M. Cross, twenty-seven years old, the wife of Baggagemaster Cross of the Erie Railroad, committed suicide this morning in the home of Mrs. Margaret Hiser, 101 Broadway, where the Crosses boarded. Shortly before committing the deed she tried to strangle her husband. Mrs. Cross had been subject to fits of insanity, and it was during one of these attacks that she killed herself.

Her husband said to-day that at the first of every month she was seized with an insane idea that her household expenses were enormous. She would pace the floor for hours and beg every one about her for financial aid. These attacks began when the couple resided in Waverly, N. Y. Recently they moved to this place and went to live at Mrs. Hiser's. This morning Cross was aroused from his sleep by his wife trying to strangle him. He is very weak, but managed to bring Mrs. Hiser to his aid by shouting. When the mistress of the house reached the room, she found Cross and his wife in bed with their arms locked, engaged in a fierce struggle. Her fingers were gripped on his throat. Mrs. Hiser quieted the woman, and then Mrs. Cross arose and nursed her child. Her husband soon fell into an exhausted sleep.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hiser found Mrs. Cross hanging dead in the kitchen. The woman had driven some nails into the window sill, made a noose of a short piece of clothesline, and hanged herself by pulling her feet up from the floor. Coroner Johnson was notified, and he decided that an inquest was not necessary.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Many Pension Bills Receive the Signature of Mr. Cleveland.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The President has approved the bill amending the act to incorporate the Washington and Great Falls Electric Railway Company, the act to establish a free public library and reading room in the District of Columbia, the act for the relief of settlers on the Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands, the act relating to commutations of homestead entries and confirming such entries when commutation proofs were received by local land offices prematurely, and the act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery in the District of Columbia.

Also the following pension bills:

Mary F. Davenport, widow of Dudley Davenport, of the steamer Cadet Quarling; Henry V. Andrews of Fulton County, Illinois, survivor of the Black Hawk war; Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, mother of R. F. Richardson, Eighth Missouri State Military Cavalry; Mrs. Catherine Gaffney, widow of Michael Gaffney, Second Kentucky Infantry; Cynthia A. Lapham, widow of Lieut. W. B. Lapham, Twenty-third Maine Infantry; John Dalton of Lamar, Mo.; Williamson Darley of Hennepin, Ill., a scout in the Illinois militia in the Black Hawk war; Miss Jane Betts, daughter of Hezekiah Betts, a Revolutionary soldier; James H. Jones of Cusseta, Ga., late of the Georgia Volunteers, Indian war; James P. Hurley, Twenty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, (increase;) Frances E. Wickware, widow of Lieut. Charles Wickware, Sixtieth Vermont Infantry, and Jefferson Fenston, Tenth Ohio Cavalry, (increase.)

Also to remove the charge of desertion against Elbridge McFadden, Thirty-eighth New-York Volunteers.

TO AID WESTERN SUFFERERS.

Mayor Strong Ready to Second Efforts of Aldermen's Committee.

Mayor Strong yesterday sent the following letter to President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, who is Chairman of the Aldermanic committee appointed to aid in securing a relief fund for the sufferers by the St. Louis tornado:

My Dear Sir: The telegram that I received yesterday from one of the leading jobbing houses in St. Louis emphasizing the great distress and suffering consequent upon the recent calamity which visited that city appeals to the generosity of the people of the City of New-York for assistance.

Any action you may take in sending out a request to the citizens of New-York for aid will be cheerfully seconded by me. Respectfully yours,

W. L. STRONG, Mayor.

Mr. Jeroloman had called the committee to meet at 10:30 yesterday morning, but the notices were sent out so late that no quorum was present, and the committee will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mayor Strong also sent the following letter to President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce:

My Dear Sir: I have a telegram from one of the leading dry goods jobbing houses in St. Louis, which says: "East St. Louis needs assistance badly. Rice, Stix & Co." I feel that it is only necessary for you to call the attention of members of the Chamber of Commerce to this disaster in one of our sister cities to have them take prompt action in securing liberal contributions from the members of the Chamber and other philanthropic citizens of the City of New-York. Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM L. STRONG.

Mayor Strong may appoint a relief committee of 100 to-day.

Christian in Name, Not in Act.

Faragut Christian, employed as coachman by Mrs. Miller, a wealthy widow of Woodcliffe, Bergen County, N. J., was arrested yesterday at Union Hill on a charge of felonious assault. Christian got into an altercation with one of Mrs. Miller's sons and stabbed him slightly in the hand with a knife. Christian then went to Union Hill. When a constable went to arrest him Christian made a desperate resistance, and the constable had to use his club and fired several shots, none of which took effect, before Christian would submit to arrest.

Knocked from Her Bicycle.

Mrs. Helen Smealy, twenty-seven years old, of 436 East Eighty-fourth Street, was knocked from her bicycle at Seventy-ninth Street and Third Avenue last night by a wagon of the East River Electric Light Company, and received a fracture of the right arm. She was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital.

TWO MORE ARRESTS MADE

McCONNELL AND WELSH MAY KNOW OF THE CUNNINGHAM MURDER.

**The Former Is Known to Have Been Friend

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph Offices.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday..	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only..	1.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.25	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, Postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 3 Northumberland Av.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—The Mikado—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Chimes of Normandy—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Eidoloscope—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. St. Louis—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
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Great Demand for Bicycles.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

The still unsatisfied longing for bicycles was strikingly illustrated in Presque Isle, Me., the other day. A man advertised in the local papers to exchange a bicycle for a buggy. When he arose the next morning he found the whole dooryard filled with vehicles of all kinds from doctors' gigs to farm wagons, brought there by the prospect of securing a bicycle. Rather than attempt a choice from so many, the man gave it up and concluded to wait till Winter and swap the machine for a pung.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	59	57	63
6 A. M.	59	57	63
9 A. M.	59	66	67
12 M.	62	72	76
4 P. M.	63	70	77
6 P. M.	62	69	74
9 P. M.	61	66	70
12 P. M.	60	63	66

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....69.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....66.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....60.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....65.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

KENTUCKY AND CARLISLE.

The Democratic State Convention of Kentucky drowns the name of Secretary CARLISLE in hisses, cat-calls, and hooting. That shows plainly enough the opposition of the delegates to the Secretary of the Treasury. Yet Mr. CARLISLE'S character, career, and reputation are such that to be opposed to him is not a matter for self-congratulation.

Kentucky has not now and has not had for the past thirty years a citizen in public life of whom her people may more justly be proud. He has been loyal to his State and to his party, and he has been loyal to his own conscience. He was by common consent the leader of his party in the House of Representatives, and his ability, fair-mindedness, courage, and fidelity were recognized by friends and opponents alike. The House never had a more efficient or highly respected Speaker than he, and the Democratic Party was never led by a man more fit to lead or safe to follow. More than any other one man, he made the tariff issue on which the party fought its way out of the slough of despond in which it was plunged by its course in the civil war. As Senator his period of service was brief, but it was honorable.

Why do the Kentucky Democrats hate him? Because by careful study, by ripe reflection, by the teaching of the experience of his office as Secretary of the Treasury he has learned that the gold standard is absolutely essential to the honor and prosperity of his country. Knowing this, he has used all his energy and exerted all his influence to teach his fellow-countrymen. Last Fall the free-silver men were led in Kentucky by a gentleman who, having been nominated for Governor on a sound-money platform, kicked it from under him and proclaimed himself for free silver. He was overwhelmingly defeated. His followers, in their anger, now insult the name of Mr. CARLISLE. Does it occur to them that if they can carry their end in the National Convention a defeat as overwhelming as that they met in their own State awaits them in the National elections?

Mr. CARLISLE is as faithful a Democrat as he ever was. The stand he takes on the currency question is the stand that THOMAS JEFFERSON and ANDREW JACKSON would take to-day if they were living. The stand taken by the free-silver men is novel. There is no party authority for it. If it is forced upon the party, the party will be not only defeated now, but so split up as to make recovery a long and uncertain process. The silver men are seeking to revolutionize the party. They are trying to make it adopt new ground which is dangerous and to abandon the old ground on which victories have been won in the past and can again be won. To such a course Mr. CARLISLE, like the clear-headed, upright, and faithful Democrat that he is, is utterly opposed.

Mr. CARLISLE'S Democracy is pure American. He fervently hopes and strives so to shape the policy of the Nation as to give to its vast energies and marvelous resources all the effect that they deserve. That was his motive in his fight for the emancipation of trade and industry from the fetters of the protective tariff. He believed that with unshackled limbs America would forge to the front in the trade of the world. He has precisely the same motive in his fight for the gold standard. He believes that with finance as sound as that of other modern commercial powers America would surpass them all. He believes that with an unstable currency, a discredited standard of value, we should only be binding with other bonds the energies the tariff repressed. As he thought that the farmers of the South were entitled to the best markets of the world, so he now thinks that they have a right to the best money of the world. It would be a bitter sorrow to him and a shame to the country if all that has been gained in the fight for freer trade and the solid and brilliant prosperity that were promised are to be indefinitely deferred by an unsound currency policy. But if such a calamity is to come, he will have the comfort of knowing that he did all in his power to prevent it. The insults of his misguided opponents in his own State weigh very lightly against that knowledge. They are no disgrace to him. But what are they to the men who are guilty of offering them?

MR. REED V. P.

The Speaker of the House is reported to have conveyed formally to whom it may concern his refusal to accept or even to consider the nomination on the ticket with MCKINLEY for Vice President. The only difficulty we see in believing this reported refusal is the extreme improbability of the offer. Not that MCKINLEY would not be very glad to have the strength that REED'S name would give him. But it would require an amount of stolid "gall" to suppose that REED would consent, of which even MCKINLEY would hardly be capable.

It is said that the Speaker was tempted by the gentlemen who assumed to speak for the head of the ticket with assurances that the combination would make victory certain. But Mr. REED'S aversion to the second place would probably be in the ratio of the square of the chances of election. He is not unfamiliar with Washington. He has seen a number of Vice Presidents in function from the days of WILSON to those of STEVENSON, including HENDRICKS and MORTON, and the impression left upon his mind must have a ghastly suggestion of senility. Two of them were physically tottering, and the others, though personally in excellent health and vigor, had the appearance, when presiding in the Senate, of what may be called official palsy.

One thing only may have occurred to Mr. REED as a possible inducement—the opportunity to close a debate in the Senate by the absolutely arbitrary exercise of the power of the presiding officer. He is probably the only man in Congressional life who would have the nerve to do that, and he might take a fierce delight in doing it. But this single chance would hardly repay him for four years of conspicuous obscurity.

DUTY OF THE RAPID TRANSIT COMMISSION.

The Rapid Transit Commission at its meeting yesterday received several appeals from sources largely representative of public interests and public sentiment not to abandon the task which has been imposed upon it by the law of the State and the mandate of the people of the city on account of the reverse with which it has met at the hands of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court. These appeals are timely, because there have been intimations of giving up this task and even of a resignation of Commissioners. We regret that Mr. Low has become discouraged and already submitted his resignation.

We do not know of any official body in many years which has so completely won the confidence and support of the public as this Rapid Transit Commission, and it owes a duty to the people of the city. The need of rapid transit was never greater and the demand for it was never more general and emphatic than to-day. The commission was created by legislative act to meet this need and to satisfy this demand. We believe that on every ground this should be done at the municipal expense and that the system should be forever subject to municipal ownership and control. Our experience with corporations has amply demonstrated this. Under authority of the State and by an overwhelming vote of the city it has been determined that the means of rapid transit shall be provided in this way, and there can be no going back upon it.

The law from which the commission derives its existence and its powers absolutely requires that, as a result of the popular vote, it shall proceed to construct the rapid-transit roads at municipal expense in a prescribed manner. It has no alternative. It may change its routes and its plans, but it cannot abandon "municipal construction." It can no longer consider the question of inviting private capital to take up the enterprise and cannot offer it a franchise. While it has authority to allow the Manhattan Company to extend its lines, that is quite apart from its main duty and can in no measure relieve it from the requirement to construct a rapid-transit system for the city. No extension of existing lines will meet the case. They cannot provide rapid transit, and to increase the privileges of the Manhattan Company would be playing into the hands of those who lose no opportunity to hinder and delay the work of providing real rapid transit. It is a contest between the city and the corporation, and the commission, intrusted with the interests, the authority, and the resources of the city in this matter, cannot surrender to the corporation. The crude plans which were talked over yesterday and are to be formally submitted next week are intended to defeat rapid transit, not to secure it.

The present duty of the commission is plain. It must address itself with new zeal to its own proper task and absolutely refuse to add to its own difficulties by further makeshifts which are only an obstruction. It should consider with care what changes of routes and plans may be necessary or expedient. Wherever the consent of the owners of half the property upon their routes may be obtainable there will be no need of recourse to the courts. It may be practicable to obtain all needed consents by a change in part of the routes or possibly by a change of plans. It may be found necessary to secure changes in the law. It is the law and not the Constitution of the State that requires the consent of property owners or judgment of the court in lieu thereof. The Constitution requires this only in case of "street railroads," and neither an underground nor a viaduct rapid-transit road is a street railroad.

The Rapid Transit Commission must not permit the Manhattan Company to take advantage of the stress of the city and get an extension of privileges which it persistently abuses, but must address itself to the duty, made mandatory by the law and by a vote of the people, to construct a municipal system of rapid transit. It will have the practically unanimous support of public sentiment in whatever contest it may have to go through. It must have no such word as fail.

INSANITY IN THE SENATE.

The Government's income, provided by acts of Congress, is not sufficient to meet its expenditures, which are required by other acts of Congress. The Senate has repeatedly refused even to consider legislative projects designed to increase the revenue. It has also enlarged the appropriations for the coming year by extravagant additions, until the total is greater than the sum appropriated at any preceding long session. It has also swollen the additional contract obligations for future years until they amount to more than $90,000,000.

The President having vetoed an extravagant and indefensible River and Harbor bill, to which millions had been added by the Senate and which called for contract expenditures exceeding $62,000,000, in addition to ordinary appropriations of nearly $14,000,000, the Senate promptly passed the bill over his veto. The same legislative body had been discussing for some days a bill forbidding him to borrow any money for the payment of debts, (incurred under acts of Congress,) for the satisfaction of which the revenue should be insufficient.

Having passed over his veto the bill which imposes upon the Government obligations amounting to $76,000,000, obligations which in all probability can be met only by borrowing money upon issues of bonds, the same Senate on the following day passed by a vote of 32 to 25 the bill forbidding him to borrow!

We publish below the names of the Senators (pairs included) who voted both to pass the River and Harbor bill over the veto and to pass the bill forbidding the President to borrow money which will be needed to meet the expenditures required under the provisions of the vetoed bill:

BACON, (Dem., Ga.)
BERRY, (Dem., Ark.)
BLACKBURN, (Dem., Ky.)
BLANCHARD, (Dem., La.)
BUTLER, (Pop., N. C.)
CALL, (Dem., Fla.)
CANNON, (Rep., Utah.)
CLARK, (Rep., Wyo.)
COCKRELL, (Dem., Mo.)
DUBOIS, (Rep., Idaho.)
GEORGE, (Dem., Miss.)
GORDON, (Dem., Ga.)
HANSBROUGH, (Rep., N. D.)
JONES, (Dem., Ark.)
JONES, (Rep., Nev.)
MILLS, (Dem., Texas.)
MITCHELL, (Rep., Ore.)
MORGAN, (Dem., Ala.)
PASCO, (Dem., Fla.)
PEFFER, (Pop., Kan.)
PERKINS, (Rep., Cal.)
PETTIGREW, (Rep., S. D.)
PRITCHARD, (Rep., N. C.)
PUGH, (Dem., Ala.)
STEWART, (Rep., Nev.)
TELLER, (Rep., Col.)
TILLMAN, (Dem., S. C.)
TURPIE, (Dem., Ind.)
VEST, (Dem., Mo.)
WALTHALL, (Dem., Miss.)
WARREN, (Rep., Wyoming.)
WHITE, (Dem., Cal.)
WOLCOTT, (Rep., Col.)

Here are thirty-three men who voted, or were paired, to set aside the veto and also to prevent the executive branch of the Government from borrowing the money required for payments (in excess of the revenue) which the executive branch is directed by their own legislation to make. They and their associates supplied the needed majority in both instances.

A much more reasonable vote upon these two propositions could have been procured in any American asylum for lunatics.

THE CONSTITUTION AND BI-PARTISAN BOARDS.

Judge PARKER, in holding the Albany Bi-Partisan Police act unconstitutional, laid special stress upon the fact that it deprived of a part of their rights and privileges those citizens who did not belong to one of two political parties. The act specifically declared that "no person is eligible to the office of Police Commissioner unless at the time of his election he is a member of the political party or organization having the highest and next highest representation in the Common Council." There was a similar declaration in the act which was passed to provide for a Board of Police Commissioners for the village of Greenbush and in certain other bills applying to cities and towns which failed to pass. It is obvious that such a provision deprives citizens of their equal right of eligibility to public office. It also contravenes the direct statement of the Constitution that, apart from the prescribed oath of office, "no other oath, declaration, or test shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust."

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court at Albany, in sustaining the decision of Judge PARKER, rests its judgment upon a broader ground. It holds the method of choosing Police Commissioners provided for in the act to be unconstitutional because it violates at once the right of local self-government and the right of the majority to rule. The act provides that four Police Commissioners shall be elected by the Common Council, but that no member of that body shall vote for more than two. Moreover, it declares that "the members attending shall constitute a quorum" at the meeting at which the Police Commissioners are chosen. This would not only make it possible for a minority of the board to choose all four of the Commissioners, but it would put the minority and majority of those present on an equal footing. In point of fact, it would give to certain members the exclusive power of appointing two Commissioners and to certain other members the exclusive power of appointing the other two, and destroy all power of opposition. If there were any third-party members, they would have no voice in the matter at all.

The court holds that this is not simply unwise or impolitic, but that it is "in violation of the fundamental laws of a republican form of government" and of a principle which "runs through our entire system." The right of the majority to select public officers directly or through authorities of its own choice cannot be taken away by the Legislature. It may prescribe the local authority which is to exercise the power of appointment, but it cannot so limit its power as to destroy the right of the majority to control. The conclusion is that the Legislature had "no power to confer the power of appointment of Police Commissioners upon less than a majority of the Common Council," it could not make less than a majority a quorum for the purpose of making the appointments, it could not confer the power of appointment "upon any separate member or number of members, but only upon the body as a whole," and it had "no power to confer the power of filling vacancies in the board upon the majority of the representatives of any political party or organization in the Common Council."

It is a curious fact that the manner of appointing bi-partisan Police Boards denounced in this decision as unconstitutional was provided for by the commission appointed by the Governor last year to prepare a general act for the government of second-class cities, and it is an interesting question how far the bi-partisan law of last year applying to this city might be considered inconsistent with the principle laid down in this decision and that of Judge PARKER. That law gives the Mayor the power to appoint Police Commissioners, and it does not declare that any person shall not be eligible who does not belong to one or another political party or organization. It merely says that not more than two of the four Commissioners shall belong to the same party. But the power of appointment being given to an officer elected by the people, can his choice be restricted even to that extent? Can he be required to pay any attention to membership in a political party or organization or to apply such a "test" with reference to any citizen constitutionally qualified for office? We are not sure but the whole bi-partisan business, except as applied to election officers, is unconstitutional. The inference that it may be is strengthened by the explicit provision that election boards shall be bi-partisan.

THE BOERS AND CECIL RHODES.

It was not to be expected that the full sentence, even as modified by the Council, would be enforced against the leaders of the insurrection in the Transvaal. The men had committed a grave crime, and it was important to have that judicially established. It is really not a slight offense to conspire against the Government of a country of which you are an inhabitant and in a limited sense a citizen, to invite people from outside to come in and overthrow it, and thereby to cause the death of a considerable number of men. The prisoners who have now been let go with a warning that they are not likely to forget pleaded guilty in the first instance to a capital offense and thereby acknowledged that they had nothing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon them, as it was passed. When their sentences were commuted to long terms of imprisonment there was no ground for remonstrance upon the part of anybody, and any remonstrance that was officially made was an impertinence. Especially was it an impertinence on the part of the Government which had disavowed the raid, but which, when the raiders were delivered to it, as if to test its sincerity, contented itself with arraigning them and has allowed their case to dawdle along thus far until nobody seems to expect that any real punishment will be inflicted upon them.

The manner in which the prisoners have been released is even more humiliating to them than would have been a refusal to release them. President KRUEGER has let them go for the express reason that it is not worth while to punish them. They are not of enough consequence. He answered their thanks for his clemency by likening them to "little dogs" and explaining that it was not necessary or proper to be severe until he caught the "big dog." This is an expression not so much of magnanimity as of good-natured contempt. It cannot have been at all grateful to the prisoners. To be hanged for treason or even to be imprisoned for a term of years shows a belief that you are an important and dangerous malefactor. To be let go because you are not important enough to be dangerous is excessively humiliating. The usefulness of these released prisoners as revolutionists in the Transvaal seems to be ended.

That part of President KRUEGER'S humorous address that refers to the "big dog" is rather grim. The "big dog" is, of course, the Chartered Company. More specifically it is CECIL RHODES, who is the brains and soul of the whole business, insomuch that the pretense of getting rid of him by the company would, if it were real, almost amount to the disbandment of the company. He is probably now of the opinion that he made a great mistake in not making partners of the Boers instead of making enemies of them. However that may be, for some time to come he is likely to have less influence in the Transvaal than he has had heretofore. President KRUEGER'S course throughout has been highly politic and has been calculated to strengthen his own position and to weaken that of his adversaries in the opinion of all mankind.

The St. Louis barber who has urged the International Union of his trade to prohibit the acceptance of tips by barbers is a public benefactor. He also seems to be a decent and self-respecting man. It is not only the taking of bribes by his fellow-workers that he objects to, but also their efforts to get them. These, it is known, are largely conversational, and at the present moment chiefly concern "the silence of Dean MCKINLEY," the wit and humor of Lawyer BROOKE, and the early events of the horse-racing season. Now, the men who get shaved in barber shops are not particularly interested in the attitude of any barbers' union toward tips. They tip barbers or not, according to their inclination. But as a body they must respect the man who is trying to make barbers stop being sociable with their customers. Even when a man is getting his hair cut he does not want to have his mind elevated by informing talk. He generally likes, then, to look at the pictures in Puck. By the way, what a subject for a Summer editorial in an evening newspaper of a philosophical but irascible character, or an essay by an analytical novelist just out of plots, the "Relations of Comic Journalism to Hair Cutting" would be? It is a positive fact that there are thousands of men in this town who never see the comic papers except at the barber's, and that, consequently, the jests and cartoons are always associated in their minds with the mingled odors of bay rum and onions.

THE ARBITRATION CONFERENCE.

Discussions of Plans for Getting Rid of Wars Between Nations.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., June 4.—The second day of the Arbitration Conference showed increased attendance and interest. John B. Garrett of Philadelphia opened the discussion of the morning in favor of a permanent international tribunal for English-speaking people. He said the fundamental truths of Christianity and the evolution of the race both demanded such a method of settlement of controversies.

Cephas Brainard of the New-York Bar cited the fact that though many of the arbitration cases of the present century had involved national honor peaceable adjustments had been accomplished, and the decisions had been accepted.

George S. Hale of Boston favored a court of conciliation, rather than a court of final decision, and believed that its findings would be backed by the irresistible moral power which always attends wise and righteous decisions. There would be a moral boycott, he said, of a nation refusing to accept the decision of such a court.

Judge Robert Earl of New York believed that in theory every possible question might be submitted to such a court, but that practically it would be wise to limit the jurisdiction of the tribunal at first, though its scope would gradually widen enormously, as has been the history of all kinds of courts.

Walter S. Logan of the New-York bar gave a plan for the formation of an international court. He would ask the highest tribunal of the great civilized nations to name one member each to compose the court for the nations. This would give an impartial body for the controversies of the world. If any nation refused to obey its decision the other nations could at once withdraw their Ministers and Consuls, stop all intercourse with it, and close their ports to its commerce.

THE ROBERTS BOOM LAUNCHED.

Erie County Will Try to Nominate the Controller for Governor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 4.—At a secret meeting of State Controller Roberts's friends in this city last night it was formally arranged that each of the eight Assembly districts of Erie County shall send delegates to the Republican State Convention pledged to support Mr. Roberts for Governor.

The meeting was presided over by Col. William J. Morgan, Deputy State Controller, and among others who were present were George Bingham, County Clerk, and Chairman of the Republican General Committee; John R. Hazel, and Harvey J. Hurd, State Committeemen.

One of the prominent men who attended the meeting, when asked to-day whether Mr. Roberts was standing as a Platt or anti-Platt candidate, replied:

"I would not undertake to say how Mr. Roberts feels about that. But if you recall his ruling in the matter of the confidential agents of the Excise Department you can figure out for yourself that he has nothing to expect from the machine quarter. Still, I would not care to say that he will go before the convention as an anti-Platt candidate out and out. I don't know as it would be policy to do that. We will do our best to secure Erie County's delegates for him. I don't think we will have any difficulty about that."

AT NEWPORT FOR THE SEASON.

Arrivals from New-York and Other Cities Yesterday.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 4.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clayton Sweet of Providence, who were quietly married in New-York Wednesday, have arrived at the Knight cottage, Bellevue Avenue, for the Summer. Mrs. Sweet was formerly Mrs. Clara V. M. Rose, widow of Roland L. Rose, the wealthy importer, who died at his cottage here last season.

To-day's arrivals for the season are Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Mortimer Brooks Gould Redmond, Miss Redmond, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. O'Conor of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Low of Brooklyn. Other arrivals include Capt. Mackenzie, to visit Mrs. G. M. Odell, and Lorillard Spencer of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. John Dunn and R. B. Bullock of London, and Mrs. Charles Webb Howard and Miss Howard of San Francisco.

Mrs. Charles Woods of New-York is visiting Gordon Mackay.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosengarten of Philadelphia, Knox Tausig and Mrs. S. J. Brett of St. Louis, Miss Edith Duer, second, and Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Murray of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Sandford Hills of Boston.

CORLEARS PARK NEARLY READY.

Will Be Thrown Open to the Public Very Soon.

The new pavilion in Corlears Hook Park, which was begun last Fall, is almost finished, and will probably be turned over to the city by the contractors to-morrow.

Arrangements are being made by Park Superintendent Parsons for a special programme of music to be rendered in the pavilion on June 15, at which time the park will be dedicated to the public.

The new pavilion is a handsome piece of architecture of its kind. It faces north on Cherry Street, and commands from the rear a splendid view of the East River. The pavilion cost $37,000. It is 125 feet long, with an average width of 40 feet. It is constructed of Indiana limestone, and has a roof of red, round, Spanish tiles. There will be refreshment rooms at either end, and the band stand will occupy the central part. The park covers about nine acres, and the walks are unusually wide.

The Battery Park concerts will be resumed for the Summer this evening by the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band.

A New Operetta at Terrace Garden.

The new Strauss operetta is tuneful and lively in the long familiar manner of the Vienna composer. It has the usual elaborate finale, founded on a waltz movement, for a penultinate climax, and it has an abundance of rather thin but appreciable melody. The libretto, by Gustav Davis, is a serviceable little comedy of intrigue, which, of course, no one is expected to take seriously.

"Waldmeister" will hardly compare, musically or in a dramatic sense, with either "Fledermaus" or "The Merry War," but it will please the frequenters of Mr. Heumann's Summer theatre, Terrace Garden, and will doubtless be sung many times by the Conried-Ferenczy Operetten Gesellschaft.

The first performance last night was enjoyed by a large audience, and, by way of critical comment, it may be said of it briefly that what it lacked vocally and in nicety of finish, it made up bravely in vigor of spirit and hearty good humor. Phila Wolff as Pauline, a mischievous opera singer; Emil Sundermann as Mueller, a botanist with a taste for snap-shot photography; Emil and Louise Albes, Bertha Herrmann Litt, and Ferdinand Schuetz sustained the principal roles.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Wilkinson—Sanford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 4.—The marriage of Miss Bertha Sanford, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Homer Sanford of this city, to Henry Lawrence Wilkinson of Providence, R. I., occurred at St. John's Church at 7 o'clock. The wedding was an event in society in this city, and the church was filled. The Rev. W. H. Lewis, rector of the church, performed the ceremony.

The decorations of the church were in white and green, and very elaborate. Miss Florence Jones of this city was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Charles F. Sterns of Pawtucket, R. I., was best man. The ushers were Alfred Hall Wilkinson of New-York, a brother of the bridegroom; Frederick Homer Sanford of this city, Daniel G. Tenney and Walter S. Brewster of New-York, William M. Prest of Boston, Mass., and Edward Harris Rathburn of Franklin, Mass.

Following the wedding ceremony there was a reception at the residence of the bride's parents, on Washington Avenue. There also the floral decorations were very elaborate. The bride is a popular young society woman and the groom a successful young business man of New-York. Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Hall Wilkinson, and Miss Kenyon of Providence; Mr. and Mrs. Harris Rathburn of Franklin, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry E. Jenks and Miss Jenks of Central Falls, Mass.; Mrs. Harvey Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Pliny Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Fisk, Dr. and Mrs. Gibney, Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Shelter, and Prentice Shelter of New-York; Philo A. Otis of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Judson of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Mitchell of Orange, N. J.; C. F. Mitchell, Miss Hemingway, and William B. Merriman of Waterbury.

Baker—Hills.

The marriage of Miss Ida Cortelyou Hills to Joseph H. Baker was one of the social incidents of the upper part of the city Tuesday evening. The bride is the daughter of Washington Hills, who was for twenty years connected with The New-York World. The wedding took place at the handsome home of his son, George F. Hills, at 686 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. The house and grounds were handsomely decorated.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Meyer of the Marble Collegiate Church, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street. The best man was Dr. W. W. Taylor, and the ushers were H. H. Small and F. Cowdrey of Hartford, Conn. The bridesmaid was the bride's cousin, Miss May Hills of Hartford.

Among those present at the wedding were Mr. and Mrs. Henry Siebert, Mr. and Mrs. Park of Rye, N. Y.; Mrs. Catherine Leeds Johnston, Mrs. Joseph Smith, Mrs. John D. Minuse, Harry Small and Miss Sadie Small of Brooklyn, Miss Jennie Patterson, Mrs. Lydia Ferris, Mrs. John F. McDonald, Mrs. Tillie E. Smith, Mr. and Miss Fox, Samuel Sweezey, Mrs. Elizabeth Barnes, Miss Helen Magagnos, Mr. and Mrs. James K. Magagnos, Miss Baby H. Gill and brother Frank, Lester McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Baker, brother of the groom; Mrs. Jessie Baker, Charles Chapple, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Sparks and Master Robert Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. George Veritzan, and Washington Hills.

The bride and bridegroom started on their wedding tour amid a shower of rice and old shoes. The wedding presents were numerous and handsome.

Farquhar—Chandler.

A pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. V. White, at 210 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, when Miss Jennie Chandler of Sycamore, Kan., who is a niece of Mrs. White, and John D. Farquhar of Philadelphia were married. The Rev. S. B. Halliday, for many years the assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white organdie, with sleeves of duchesse lace. Dorothy Beecher White, the great-granddaughter of Mr. Beecher and a granddaughter of Mrs. White, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Amy Chandler, Miss Elsie Hopkins, Miss Hedelind Beck, and Miss Leila Titcomb. Two of the bridesmaids were dressed in white and two in pink. Harold Titcomb and Howard Chandler Christy were the ushers.

The house was decorated with roses and palms, and a wedding luncheon was served at noon.

Four generations of the Beecher family were represented by Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Henry Boston Beecher, Mrs. Arthur White, and Miss Dorothy Beecher White. Six members of the Eastern branch of the Alumnae Association of Monticello (Ill.) Seminary, of which Mrs. White is President, attended the wedding.

Cummings—Barnum.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—Miss Maud Marie Barnum, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Edward Barnum of Carnegie Avenue, East Orange, and Ray Southard Cummings of West Orange, were married to-night in Christ Episcopal Church by the rector, the Rev. William Whiting Davis. The church was elaborately decorated and filled with guests.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white satin, trimmed with pearls and duchesse lace, and carried a bunch of orchids. The maid of honor, Miss Lizzie Cummings, sister of the bridegroom, was gowned in white organdie over white silk, with trimmings of white ribbons, and carried lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were Miss Adaline Mix, of Brooklyn; Miss Genevieve Scott, Miss Helen Wheeler, and Miss Annie McGall. The best man was Clarence Williams, and the ushers were Clifford Mone, of Brooklyn; Benjamin Jones, Ernest L. Baldwin and James Kissam.

A large reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony.

Treat—Graef.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—Miss Olive Marion Graef and Harry Whitney Treat of Chicago were married at noon to-day at Gracemore, the Summer home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Graef.

Only relatives and a few of the intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin of St. Barnabas's Protestant Episcopal Church of Irvington, N. Y.

The bride wore a gown of rich white satin, without trimmings, and carried a bunch of white roses. She wore no jewels.

The best man was Harry C. Graef, Jr., brother of the bride. There were no bridesmaids or maid of honor.

A breakfast was served after the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Treat will spend their honeymoon in Japan.

Struck—Rice.

ORANGE, N. J., June 4.—Miss Grace Anita Rice, daughter of Mrs. Daniel S. Rice, and Leo S. Struck of Newark, were married last night at the home of the bride in Harrison Street, East Orange, by the Rev. Alexander N. Carson of Brick Presbyterian Church. The bride wore a gown of rich white brocade silk, trimmed with pearls and point lace, and carried bride roses. She wore a diamond dagger, a gift of the bridegroom, at her throat. The bridesmaids, who were Miss Bessie Rice, a sister of the bride, and Miss

CUBAN WAR NEWS SCARCE

ONLY SKIRMISHES, WITH SMALL LOSSES, REPORTED YESTERDAY.

No Knowledge of Maceo or His Movements—Puerto Principe Fortified to Repel an Attack by Gomez—The Insurgents Preparing to Invade Matanzas—Consul Fitzhugh Lee Has Taken Up the Case of Artist Dawley.

HAVANA, June 4.—War news is scarce. Only skirmishes are reported, with light losses on both sides.

The movements and position of Maceo are unknown. The latest information is to the effect that Gomez is in Camaguey, marching east. The City of Puerto Principe has been fortified to repel an attack by him. Zayas and other rebel leaders are preparing for an invasion of Matanzas.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the new American Consul General, will assume his duties to-morrow. The American Dawley continues "incomunicado" in Morro Castle. Gen. Lee has taken up his case.

The rebels have blown up with dynamite a passenger train between Bermeja and La Union, Matanzas. Three cars were destroyed and a number of volunteers in them were killed.

ITALIAN ACTOR ROSSI DEAD.

He Had Been Retired from the Stage for Seven Years.

ROME, June 4.—Ernesto Rossi, the distinguished Italian actor, died at Pescara to-day.

Ernesto Rossi was born at Leghorn in 1829. He received his early education in his native town, and afterward studied law in the University of Pisa. Having a great liking for the stage, he used often to take a part in amateur theatricals, and also in the performances of a regular dramatic company, that of Marchi. Subsequently he entered the dramatic school founded by Gustavo Modena. After having appeared at Milan, Turin, and other Italian cities, he went, in 1853, with Mlle. Ristori to Paris, where, by his masterly acting, he enabled the French public to appreciate the works of several Italian dramatists, and notably those of Goldoni.

Signor Rossi achieved a like success in Vienna, and he then returned to his native country, where he established a dramatic company, of which he himself took the management. In 1869 he paid a second visit to Paris, and on the occasion of the anniversary of Corneille, appeared at the Théâtre Français, in an Italian translation of "The Cid." After having visited Portugal and Spain, he returned to Paris in 1875, and gave at the Salle Ventadour, with remarkable success, a series of Shakespearean representations, in which he himself played the leading parts. He next visited London, where he met with an encouraging reception. M. Rossi, who has been styled the "Italian Talma," is the author of some dramatic pieces. He retired from the stage in 1889.

He has been decorated with the Cross of Saints Maurice and Lazarus, and with several foreign orders, and has published several plays. In 1881 he published "Forty Years of the Artistic Life."

THE INSURRECTION IN CRETE.

Business at a Standstill and the Country Districts Pillaged.

ATHENS, June 4.—A number of Cretan refugees arrived at Piraeus last evening. They report that all business in the towns on the Island of Crete is at a standstill, and that the entire country districts have been pillaged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The outbreak in the Island of Crete has had the effect of increasing the rigor of the policy pursued by the Palace authorities against suspects here. As a result of this activity, 1,500 arrests have been made. Most of those arrested are Moslems, and include 173 students at the Military College, who are suspected of being in sympathy with the Young Turk movement. Besides these, many officials have been deported to distant provinces, and some have been secretly put to death.

BERLIN, June 4.—A despatch from Athens says that a detachment of Turkish troops, eighty-five in number, which had returned to the recently besieged town of Vamos for the purpose of removing war material, was attacked by the Cretans and cut to pieces, only two succeeding in making their escape.

THE ITALIAN LOSS IN ABYSSINIA.

The Trial of Gen. Baratieri to Begin at Asmara To-day.

MASSOWAH, June 4.—The trial of Gen. Baratieri, lately Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Erythrea, who is charged with being responsible for the disaster that befell the Italian arms at Adowa, will begin at Asmara to-morrow.

Six Generals will comprise the court. Much interest is taken in the trial. The friends of Gen. Baratieri claim that if political considerations are left out of the proceedings he will have no difficulty in proving that his action in attacking the Abyssinians was justified by the circumstances, there being no more food for the troops nor possibility of providing for them, while to retreat would have been morally disadvantageous to the soldiers, and would have given the Abyssinians an opportunity to attack separately the Italian columns.

They also deny that he retreated precipitately from the battlefield.

THE INTERRUPTED SPANISH DUEL.

Gen. Borrero to be Court-Martialed Unless He Withdraws.

MADRID, June 4.—The attempted duel between Gens. Martinez Campos and Borrero, which was prevented by the timely interference of the Captain General of Madrid, who arrived upon the scene just as the principals were being placed in their positions by their seconds, is the sensation of the hour.

The Imparcial publishes the text of the letter written to Gen. Martinez Campos by Gen. Borrero which brought the quarrel between the two Generals to a crisis and provoked Gen. Martinez Campos to challenge the writer. The letter concludes as follows: "For many years you have been my enemy. My patience is ended and I am now ready to do to you what the rebels in Cuba couldn't do."

The Ministers are endeavoring to induce Gen. Borrero to withdraw the letter, and if he refuses to do so he will be court-martialed.

GRAND BANQUET TO THE CZAR.

Given by the British Ambassador in Honor of the Coronation.

MOSCOW, June 4.—A grand dinner was given to-night by Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, in connection with the coronation festivities. The guests of honor were the Czar and Czarina, who, upon arriving at the Embassy, were welcomed with the Russian national hymn played by a military band.

The Czarina was taken into the banqueting room by the Duke of Connaught, the special representative of his mother, Queen Victoria, while the Duchess of Connaught was escorted by the Czar. Fifty covers were laid. The Embassy was most handsomely decorated throughout.

Part of the entertainment consisted of singing by forty members of the company of the Imperial Theatre.

TROUBLE IN MADAGASCAR.

Bandits Attack the Town of Andrinabe and Destroy It by Fire.

PARIS, June 4.—An official dispatch received from Antananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, under the date of May 30, says that a party of Fahavolaes, (insurgent bandits,) 1,500 strong, have made an attack upon the town of Andrinabe and destroyed it by fire.

The insurgents for three days blockaded a house in which was stationed a party of French militia, who were protecting Norwegian missionaries and their families. The blockade was finally raised by the French Resident with a detachment of Hova militia, who routed the Fahavoles, killing 200 of them.

Investigating the Moscow Disaster.

LONDON, June 4.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Moscow saying that an inquiry is proceeding into the disaster that occurred on Saturday last at the free fêtes on the Hodynsky Plain, just outside of Moscow, when upward of 1,500 persons were crushed to death or otherwise killed in the wild rush of the immense multitude of attending peasants. The inquiry is being held in the Palace of Justice, within the Kremlin, and the Czar has ordered that it be thorough. The decision will place the responsibility for the disaster. The inquiry is not expected to end until the end of the current month.

The Pretoria Prisoners to Go Free.

LONDON, June 4.—Mr. J. B. Robinson, the South African millionaire, who is now in London, received a dispatch to-day from Pretoria, the capital of the South African Republic, saying that John Hays Hammond, the American mining engineer; Col. Francis Rhodes, brother of Cecil Rhodes; George Farrar, and Lionel Phillips, the four leaders of the Johannesburg Reform Committee, whose sentence of death was commuted to fifteen years' imprisonment, will be released from custody to-morrow.

A Surplus in Cape Colony.

CAPE TOWN, June 4.—Sir J. Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister and Treasurer of Cape Colony, presented the budget to the House of Assembly. It shows a surplus for the year of £1,250,000. One hundred thousand pounds will be employed in strengthening the defenses of the colony, unless the money should be needed to suppress the rinderpest that is creating havoc among domestic cattle in parts of South Africa. The estimated surplus for the coming year is £828,000.

The Bering Sea Convention.

LONDON, June 4.—The United Press is informed by the Foreign Office that the Bering Sea Convention will be laid upon the table of the House of Commons on June 9. The document is not yet ready for publication. United States Ambassador Bayard has been promised twenty-four hours' notice of its publication.

No Mercy for Mrs. Maybrick.

LONDON, June 4.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Matthew White Ridley, Home Secretary, said in reply to questions that he saw no reason for extending any clemency to Mrs. Florence Maybrick, who is serving a life term of imprisonment in Woking Prison for the murder of her husband.

Believed to be the Plague.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 4.—The Porte has received information that a disease, which is believed to be plague, has become prevalent among the men comprising a regiment of Hamidieh cavalry, stationed at Caza Oghnas, in the Vilayet of Bitlis, Asia Minor, and inquiry into the nature of the disease has been ordered.

The Pacific Cable Conference.

LONDON, June 4.—The first meeting of the Pacific Cable Conference will be held to-morrow. The Canadian delegates to the conference are Sir Donald Smith, the new High Commissioner for Canada; Sir Mackenzie Bowell, and Sir Sandford Fleming, all of whom arrived here a few days ago.

Emperor William to be Godfather.

LONDON, June 4.—The Berlin correspondent of The Daily News telegraphs that Emperor William has notified Count William Bismarck that he desires to become godfather to the Count's infant son, who is the only grandson of Prince Bismarck.

FOR AND AGAINST ANTI-TOXINE.

Members of the Academy of Medicine Discuss the New Remedy.

The battle for and against the use of antitoxine in the treatment of diphtheria was continued at the meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine, 17 West Forty-third Street, last evening. Papers were read by P. H. Ernst, M. D., and W. L. Stowell, M. D., both strongly against the use of antitoxine, after which there was open discussion, in which the friends of the new remedy were much in evidence.

Dr. Ernst said since May, 1895, he had treated in private practice and as visiting physician to the DeMilt Dispensary, seventy-seven cases of diphtheria.

Out of the twelve cases treated with the antitoxine there were seven deaths. Out of the sixty-five cases treated without antitoxine there were eleven deaths. Forty-two of the sixty-five cases treated without antitoxine were severe in character.

Dr. Stowell called attention to the frequency of complications in cases where antitoxine is used, nephritis and bronchopneumonia being present more often than in cases where the new remedy was not used. It was useless, he said to ascribe the complications to mere coincidence.

Dr. William H. Thomson said the only way to judge of the value of antitoxine was to take the general results obtained throughout the civilized world. There was no question that antitoxine fails at times. Notwithstanding all that could be said by the opponents of antitoxine the verdict of the jury of medical men of the civilized world was in favor of it, and statistics showed that it had decreased the mortality fifty per cent. in cases of diphtheria.

Dr. George L. Peabody said he had taken the antitoxine treatment himself without inconvenience except from the bluntness of the syringe. He declared it was wrong to argue that a remedy was no remedy because it did not invariably act the same way in different cases in different places. He thought it was demonstrated that antitoxine treatment was a step forward in the cure of diphtheria.

INJURED BICYCLIST DEAD.

Clarence H. Hazelton Was Run Down by a Cable Car.

The man who while riding a bicycle at the junction of Columbus Avenue, Boulevard, and Sixty-fifth Street, Wednesday, was run into by a cable car, died yesterday afternoon at the Roosevelt Hospital.

He recovered consciousness during the morning, and it was then learned that he was Clarence H. Hazelton of 831 Amsterdam Avenue. Mr. Hazelton's skull was fractured by the accident.

It was said that Patrick Murphy, the gripman of the car which ran into Mr. Hazelton, did not apply the brake until they were too near to avoid a collision, although he had seen the bicyclist in time. Murphy was arrested and held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Dropped Dead in the Street.

A man about fifty-seven years old, five feet ten inches in height, having blue eyes and gray hair, with smooth face, who wore a blue serge coat and dark striped trousers, gray flannel underwear, and white striped outing shirt, dropped dead at Lexington Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street last night. An ambulance was summoned from Bellevue Hospital, and on its arrival the surgeon pronounced him dead from heart disease. The body was removed to the Morgue. On his person were found $53 in money, a silvers watch with black cord chain, two pairs of eye glasses, and a prescription from Dr. Burke, Twenty-ninth Street, near Lexington Avenue. Dr. Burke said the man had been to see him a short time before and he told him to go home, as he was a very sick man. He did not know the man's name or address.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Critic, (Br.,) Davies, Leith May 18, Dundee 21, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS City of Columbia, Glover, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Bohemia, (Ger.,) Petersen, Hamburg May 21 and Havre 24, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Packet Company. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M.

For the Yale-Princeton Baseball Game

At Princeton, Saturday, June 6, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run a special train, leaving New-York at 1 P. M., returning immediately after the close of game. Tickets will be sold at rate of $2 for round trip, good only on special train.—Adv.

NOW A BLACKBURN BOOM

KENTUCKY INDORSES THE SENATOR FOR PRESIDENT.

Every Act of the State Convention Shaped with the One End in View of "Vindicating" the Man Who Could Not Secure a Majority in the Legislature—Free-Silver Enthusiasm Merely Incidental—Breckinridge Is Applauded.

LEXINGTON, Ky., June 4.—The principal business for which the Democratic State Convention was assembled seems to have been the exaltation and vindication of "Joe" Blackburn. To the fulfillment of that purpose the best efforts were given by such worthies as "Jack" Chinn, "Jim" Williams, "Sam" Young, "Aleck" Hamilton, and a host of "Toms" and "Bobs."

The silver boom was towed along in the wake of the Blackburn tug. There was some enthusiasm for free coinage, it is true, and a pronounced antipathy to anything that favored of sound money, but they were merely incidental to the main object of the gathering, which was to testify to Kentucky's loyalty to the Senator who failed of re-election last Winter.

Fealty to party leaders is a characteristic of Southern politicians, particularly well developed in this State. Kentucky has always had an idol. Carlisle for years was that one. Blackburn has superseded him. This fact, rather than any settled conviction on the financial question, was responsible for the results of to-day's convention. Every act was shaped with reference to its effect on Blackburn interests. Blackburn was indorsed for President to show the party's confidence in him; the State Committee was reorganized completely in order that he might control it absolutely, and a free coinage platform was adopted because Blackburn desired that sort of an expression. It was a Blackburn convention in every sense of the word. The platform is as follows:

The Democracy of Kentucky, in convention assembled, do reaffirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as enunciated by Jefferson.

We are in favor of an honest dollar, a dollar worth neither more nor less than 100 cents. We favor bimetallism, and to that end we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, and on a standard money, with equal legal tender power, independent of the action of any other nation. We hold that the Secretary of the Treasury should exercise his legal right to redeem all the obligations in gold or silver, as may be more convenient, and are opposed to the issue of bonds in time of peace for the maintenance of the gold reserve or for any other purpose.

We are opposed to the National banking system, and to any enlargement of its powers. We are opposed to any contraction of the currency by the retirement of greenbacks or otherwise.

Planks in favor of a revenue tariff, opposing the A. P. A., and denouncing Gov. Bradley for calling out the militia during the last session of the Legislature fellow, and this platform ends them all.

We declare the support of the party nominee to be the true test of party fealty, and that every nominee is entitled to the undivided support of the party.

Resolved, That the delegates chosen by this convention to the National Democratic Convention, to be held in Chicago July 7, 1896, be and they are hereby instructed to cast the vote of the State of Kentucky in the convention as a unit for J. S. C. Blackburn for President of the United States, and to use all honorable means to secure his nomination.

Senator Blackburn will thus be in the unique position at Chicago of a man under instructions to work for his own nomination, for he heads the list of delegates at large. The others, as predicted last night, are P. W. Hardin, John S. Rhea, and ex-Congressman W. T. Ellis.

The convention to-day was not so turbulent as yesterday, though there were some stormy scenes over the representation from Louisville. Sound-money men were unseated because they were headed by Speaker Carroll, who was largely responsible for Blackburn's failure to secure a re-election last Winter. Col. H. L. Stone of Louisville denounced the action, and nearly came to blows with "Jack" Chinn and "Jim" Williams.

It was determined to nominate none but free-silver men for Congress next Fall.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge was called on for a speech, and his appearance on the stage brought forth a torrent of applause. He was the first and only "gold bug" to be given a show by the "silver beetles." He made a strong speech for sound money.

VIRGINIA FOR FREE SILVER.

Only Two Delegates to Chicago in Favor of Sound Money.

STAUNTON, Va., June 4.—The Democratic State Convention to-day was dominated absolutely by the free-silver men under the leadership of Senator Daniel, who drafted the platform. The only contest was over the adoption of the unit rule, which was ineffectually opposed by the few sound-money delegates. The four delegates at large and eighteen of the twenty district delegates are strong free-coinage men. The two from the Second District favor the gold standard.

The platform declares adherence to the principles of Democracy as announced by Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Mason, and the patriots of their day; opposes "McKinleyism, which proposes to tax the poor man for the benefit of trusts and capitalists"; favors a tax for revenue limited to the necessities of an economically administered Government; opposes "the Republican Party, because, while professing to protect our laboring men and mechanics, they are in practice filling our mines and factories with pauper labor from Europe"; opposes a third Presidential term. On the financial issue it says:

We are for sound money, the soundest the world has ever had or can have; the money of our Constitution, the money of the people, the money of civilization through the ages past, and destined to be such, as we believe, for ages to come. This sound money should consist of silver and gold and of paper redeemable in silver or gold at the option of the payor, the units of the whole mass to be kept at parity by coinage rights and equal legal-tender functions, the only method by which the parity of the two metals has been continuously and successfully maintained.

We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage. The immediate and complete restoration of the bimetallism of money which existed in the United States from 1793 to 1873, is, in our opinion, is demanded by the interests of commerce, manufactures, and agriculture, which are alike suffering from the continuous fall of prices and the consequent embarrassment or bankruptcy of those engaged therein; and in order so to restore it, we demand the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ration of 16 to 1, without waiting for the assent or concence of any other nation. It cannot be that this great nation, the foremost of the earth in riches and power, is unable to form a financial system of its own, and while we would like each to come to an international agreement that would settle the vexed question, we are unwilling to defer action or make the interest of our own people dependent upon the course of others.

We warn our countrymen that unless silver be upheld as money of redemption and sustained at a parity with gold by equal privileges at the mint and by equal legal-tender functions a further contraction of the currency, and the further accumulation of public indebtedness will be inevitable. We have $4 less per capita in circulation now than we had in November, 1893, when the Sherman law was repealed, and in the present strained condition of our resources the deficit of revenue and the fall of prices each further contraction of money and accumulation of debt would paralyze business, lower wages, and bring upon the country widespread panic and ruin.

The resolutions further instruct the delegates to Chicago to favor free silver coinage.

The resolution instructing the delegates, as was expected, provoked more earnest discussion than any other feature of the convention. The proposition was finally separated, and as voted upon. It was adopted by a vote of 1,070 to 542. "The gold men of the Second District whom it particularly affects, made a strenuous effort to defeat these instructions.

A resolution was adopted expressing a desire that John W. Daniel shall be named by the National Convention as one of the members of the Presidential ticket.

The convention elected these delegates at large to Chicago: John W. Daniel, W. A. Jones, H. S. K. Morrison, and C. A. Swanson.

THE MONEY FIGHT IN MICHIGAN.

Editor Rowley of Lansing Tells How the Sound-Money Democrats Won.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The sound-money Democrats of Michigan earnestly and vigorously have assaulted the representations made by silver persons who seek a discreditable explanation of every disappointment encountered by the silver propagandists, and they have objected particularly to the criticisms made in the Senate by Mr. Vest on the management of the State Convention that declared for sound money as against free coinage of silver.

L. E. Rowley of The Lansing (Mich.) Journal talked forcibly about the matter to-day.

"The standing and repute of the Michigan Democracy," he said, "are of some concern to me. I confess I do not like to see the party in my State held up and denounced as an organization of unscrupulous tricksters and corruptionists. It is a matter of sincere regret that Democrats like Senator Vest should entertain such an extremely poor opinion of us.

"I want to say in the most emphatic way that not a single one of the charges which have been published in the newspapers about discreditable acts at the late State Convention come from any recognized Democrats.

"In the long roll of old-time and distinguished Michigan Democrats—a roll which includes the names of such men as George V. N. Lothrop, Ashley Pond, Levi T. Griffin, William L. Webber, Thomas A. Wilson, William A. Moore, O. M. Barnes, ex-Chief Justice Champlin, and Judge M. V. Montgomery—there is not one who has any sympathy with the prospective '16-to-1-or-bust' course of Hummer and his followers, or with the sensational and untruthful charges which they make.

"There is hardly a man among the most active and loud-mouthed silverites, so far as I know, who is not either an ex-Republican, an ex-Greenbacker, an ex-Populist, or an ex-something. Many of them do not profess even now to be Democrats, and some of them I have known to deny in the most emphatic way that they ever were Democrats."

Referring to the story of an alleged interview which Mr. Hummer says he had the night following the Michigan convention with Elliot G. Stevenson, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and a law partner of Don M. Dickinson, Mr. Rowley says he does not believe Stevenson told Hummer the President had invited him to come to Washington, nor that Stevenson told Hummer that when he arrived in Washington the President told him that the State must declare against silver and indorse the Administration.

"If any of these things were said by Mr. Stevenson," says Mr. Rowley, "they are absolutely irreconcilable with the things which he told me. I am confident Stevenson did not tell Hummer the things which he asserts, because, in the first place, they are not true; and, in the next place, even if they were true, Mr. Hummer would be about the last man to whom Mr. Stevenson would confide them.

"I am confident there is no Democrat of character in Michigan who believes for an instant that the President ever suggested to Mr. Stevenson or anybody else the employment of Federal influences or the employment of any improper means to control the State Convention or any other political gathering or political proceeding. If President Cleveland ever suggested any of these things to Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Stevenson has been careful to acquaint no one but Hummer with the fact. Hummer is about the last man whom Mr. Stevenson or any other discreet man would select for such a confidence.

"It is true that Mr. Stevenson was in Washington. He came here on professional business, and without any thought of consulting the President or anybody else on the subject of politics. But, personally, while here, he called upon his law partner, Private Secretary Thurber. While at the White House he paid his respects to the President. The President, properly, I think, inquired about the political situation in Michigan, and expressed the hope that the Democracy of that State would declare for sound money. There was not one word of talk about details—simply a natural and wholly proper conversation between the President of the United States, the official leader of his party, and a gentleman who happened to be the then Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee."

Mr. Rowley says about the employment of improper means to secure proxies and the use of the proxies that under the caucus reform law passed by the last Legislature the giving of the proxies is prohibited—any vacancies in the delegation must be filled by a majority of the delegates present. Not a single proxy was solicited or used by Mr. Stevenson or those who stood with him.

A letter by Hummer, sent broadcast through the State a few days ago, in advance of the convention, is shown by Mr. Rowley, in which he analyzes the delegates, placing them in four classes. He admits that a large number of delegates would be undecided, urges the procurement of proxies to strengthen the silver lines, and makes a vehement appeal to silver men to meet and avert the strong anti-silver Detroit influence.

This circular letter, Mr. Rowley says, ought to be a sufficient answer to the Hummer talk about "wholesale proxy buying" on the part of the sound-money Democrats. It effectually disposes of the claim that the free silverites had a majority of over 150 of the delegates to start with.

"The Michigan Democratic Convention," says Mr. Rowley, "was like every other orderly representative gathering of Democrats. The contest between the two factions was earnest and exciting. The free silverites were fairly and completely beaten, notwithstanding they had all the forces of boreheadism, flatism, discontent, and economic ignorance enlisted on their side. That the result was attributable in large measure to the political generalship of Don M. Dickinson and State Chairman Stevenson is an assurance that it was achieved honorably, and that it faithfully reflected the wish of a majority of the conservative and patriotic Democrats of the State."

THREE FIREMEN SEVERELY HURT.

Bricks and Burning Tar Fell on Them —Policeman Breaks Fireman's Fall.

At a fire in a two-story brick stable and barn in Johnston Street, near Western Street, on Spuyten Duyvil Hill, last evening, three firemen, who were fighting the flames on the second story, were seriously injured by a falling wall, which carried part of the roof with it. They are Patrick Glynn, thirty-six years old, married, of 1,938 Lexington Avenue; Peter F. Gillam, twenty-nine, single, and William Muller, thirty-one, married, who lives at Riverdale. They belong to Engine Company No. 52. They were burned about their faces and heads, and sustained contusions of the body from falling bricks.

When the roof caved in the coating of tar which lay over it caught fire and dropped on the heads of the firemen, severely burning them. Dr. Reilly of Fordham Hospital, took the three injured men to that institution in an ambulance.

Policeman Van Zandt of the King's Bridge Station, was at work under a ladder which had been placed against one of the second-story windows. When Fireman Thomas Coffey attempted to descend on it from the burning building, the ladder, which was not strong enough to sustain the fireman's weight, broke. Coffey's fall was broken by his falling heavily on Van Zandt's shoulder. The policeman was thrown sharply to the ground, and sustained a sprained ankle and broken thumb. He was taken to Fordham Hospital. Coffey escaped without injury.

A number of citizens who had been attracted to the fire worked with the police and firemen to rescue the three men who were struck by the falling wall and roof. The burning debris were quickly hauled aside and the injured men dragged out from underneath the mass of brick and burning timbers.

The stable was owned by the G. Johnston estate, and contained a number of horses and wagons used in Johnston's iron foundry. The loss on the building is $4,000 and on wagons and feed $2,000.

A Bullion Thief Arrested.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., June 4.—The Guggenheim & Sons' Smelting Company to-day caused the arrest of David Freglia, an Italian metal worker, on a charge of stealing from them several thousand dollars' worth of gold and silver bullion. Freglia has been in their employ for several years and has been regarded as one of their best men. He was placed in charge of the retort department, and after several months it was noticed that there was a deficiency in the weight of the bullion when it came from the retorts. A trusted man was set to work in Freglia's gang, and after two months he had accumulated enough evidence to convict the head of the department.

COMING EVENTS.

—Address by Prof. A. S. Downing of the State Department of Public Instruction, before the teachers of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, 295 Eighth Street, at 2 P. M. to-day.

—Dinner of the Good Government Club of the Nineteenth Assembly District, at the Sherman Square Hotel, Amsterdam Avenue and Seventy-first Street, at 7:30 this evening.

—Lecture by Edward Lawson Purdy on "The Single Tax," at the Liberal Club, 220 East Fifteenth Street, this evening.

—Music at Battery Park by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band, at 8 o'clock this evening.

M'KINLEY IN A CORNER

HE APPEARS EITHER UNTRUTHFUL OR VERY FORGETFUL.

Denies Knowledge of a Letter Written Six Years Ago, in Which He Demanded the Coinage of All the Silver Product of the United States —Strong Circumstantial Evidence of the Letter's Genuineness.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 4.—The impression is widely prevalent in this city that Major William McKinley either is an untruthful man or one afflicted with serious impairment of the memory.

A letter purporting to have been written by Major McKinley in 1890 was published to-day. It contained this statement: "I am in favor of the use of all the silver product of the United States for money as circulating medium. I would have silver and gold alike."

A copy of the published letter was shown to Major McKinley at Canton. He was asked:

"Do you know anything about a letter alleged to have been written by you to the Stark County Farmers' Alliance in 1890?"

"Why, no! This is the first I have ever heard of it," was the reply.

Major McKinley refused to discuss the subject further.

The letter in question is as follows:

Secretary Stark County Farmers' Alliance:

Dear Sir: I have just learned that a committee of the Farmers' Alliance have addressed a letter to me making inquiries about my position on certain public questions in which they have a deep interest. I beg to say that I have not received the letter, and am advised of it this evening for the first time by a message from Mr. T. R. Morgan, Sr. Not having received the letter, I do not know fully the scope of the inquiries, but answer as best I can from information at hand.

First—I am opposed to all trusts and combinations of the kind in the restraint of trade, and would favor any legislation which would destroy them. I voted for the Sherman Anti-Trust bill, which was a step in the right direction.

As to railroads and their treatment of the public, I have always favored regulation to prevent unjust discriminations and secure equality of advantages for shippers at rates fair and just and reasonable.

I am opposed to the holding of lands by aliens in tracts, large or small; the holding of large tracts of land for speculative purposes by aliens or corporations should so far as possible be prevented.

I am in favor of the use of all the silver product of the United States for money as circulating medium. I would have silver and gold alike.

I advocated and voted for the Conger Compound Lard bill. I regret I have not seen the letter, that I might more fully reply to its inquiries.

I shall be glad at any time to express to you my views upon public questions.

WILLIAM McKINLEY, Jr.

MILLERSBURG, Ohio, Oct. 27, 1890.

Opinion in regard to the authenticity of the letter is divided but little. It is generally believed to be genuine. At least the preponderance of evidence is all in favor of genuineness. The recipient of the letter was Mr. Bryan, Secretary of the Farmers' Alliance of Stark County, who has never questioned that it was written by Major McKinley.

The letter was received a day or two after its date, and was in response to a communication from the Alliance, asking McKinley's views on certain questions much discussed in the campaign for Congress then in progress, in which Major McKinley was seeking re-election.

Mr. Bryan, an ardent free-coinage Democrat, exhibited the letter to fellow-farmers as conclusive evidence that McKinley was a friend of free silver.

Other evidences of genuineness are contained in the letter itself. The answers are such as naturally might have been made to such questions as Farmers' Alliances were propounding to all candidates in Ohio in the Fall of 1890. The letter is such a letter as a politician of the McKinley stripe seeking election might be expected to write in a close canvass. It was a letter to catch votes.

It may be said that few doubt that the letter is the production of William McKinley. There is some difference of opinion regarding his denial. Some say that the Major has a poor memory, and has forgotten writing to Mr. Bryan.

Others, and they are a vast majority, think the remarks on silver exactly express the Canton candidate's views, but that he fears to have them known at this time, and deems it wiser to prevaricate than to take an uncompromising attitude.

Still others, less generous, insist that McKinley deliberately sought to deceive the Stark County farmers.

Those who deny that McKinley wrote the letter put up the remarkable defense that he never had such pronounced views on any subject as are attributed to him in the Bryan communication.

The Major Merely Smiles.

CANTON, Ohio, June 4.—The publication of what purports to be a letter indorsing silver, written by William McKinley to the Stark County Farmers' Alliance in 1890, does not seem to disturb the Governor to any great extent. When Major McKinley was pressed this evening for a denial of the authenticity of the letter, he looked across his reception room at a picture of Gen. Garfield.

"Oh," said the Governor, "about that matter," and as he spoke, he showed a telegram which he had received during the afternoon on the same topic.

"Well," he said, "this will cease in a short time."

This referred to the many telegrams he receives from time to time upon matters which are published in reference to his position on certain questions.

When questioned as to the authenticity of the letter, McKinley smiled, but uttered not a word. Those familiar with McKinley's significant smile know it is useless to urge him further on the topic introduced.

THREE McKINLEY MEETINGS.

W. H. Fearns, a Former Platt Man, Speaks for the Ohioan.

At a McKinley mass meeting held last night at 285 Eighth Avenue, under the auspices of the McKinley League of the Ninth Assembly District, William H. Fearns, who was formerly an ardent Platt man, and one of Mr. Gibbs's Lieutenants, made a vigorous speech in favor of McKinley. The speaker denounced Mr. Platt. Mr. Fearns was followed by James B. Townsend and Col. C. Dennison.

The McKinley League of the Second Assembly District was organized last night at 475 Pearl Street. Dr. J. J. Sullivan was elected President, and Edward J. Carroll Secretary. Ninety-five members were enrolled. Resolutions were adopted favoring McKinley and a high tariff, opposing free silver, and calling for intervention by the United States in the affairs of Cuba.

Another McKinley meeting, under the auspices of the McKinley League of the Thirty-fifth Assembly District, was held last night at Republican Hall, Fordham Square. Col. C. H. Dennison, ex-Judge Angell, and A. H. Steel were the speakers. About 500 persons were present.

THE MAINE MAN FOR SECOND PLACE.

Whitelaw Reid Says a Good Word for His "Big Namesake."

CLEVELAND, June 4.—Whitelaw Reid was in the city for a short time to-day. After a brief call on Mr. Hanna, he left at 11 o'clock to visit McKinley at Canton. Somebody asked Mr. Reid who he thought would be the candidate for Vice President on the McKinley ticket.

"My big namesake from Maine undoubtedly would make the ideal candidate," said Mr. Reid. "The sentiment in favor of his nomination seems to prevail in all parts of the country."

"Will he accept?"

"The question should be, Can he refuse? When a man enters on the public service and is honored for years by his party, he cannot well refuse to serve where the people wish to place him. But I prefer to say little on that subject. You know there are several candidates in my own State."

"Would you accept the place?"

"I am not a candidate, was not a candidate when I was nominated before, and I am sure the office is not seeking me now."

FRANKLIN COUNTY TICKET.

Delegates Instructed for the Renomination of Congressman Foote.

MALONE, N. Y., June 4.—The Franklin County Republican Convention held here to-day renominated T. A. Sears for member of the Assembly, Edwin R. Turner for County Treasurer, W. F. Hyde for School Commissioner of the Second District, E. A. Whitney for Sheriff, John S. Bizel for School Commissioner in the First District.

The delegates to the State Convention are F. D. Kilburn, T. A. Sears, W. T. O'Neil, W. E. Steenberge, G. H. Oliver, and H. J. Dudley. They are uninstructed.

The delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held in Malone on June 10 are Messrs. C. W. Breed, Isaiah Gibson, O. I. Reynolds, A. C. Morse, H. P. Coates, and George Bentley. They are instructed for the renomination of Wallace T. Foote, Jr.

It Drops Its Allison.

DES MOINES, June 4.—Negotiations for a combination of the Iowa Allison and the Iowa Allison-McKinley clubs are broken off.

The Executive Committee of the Iowa Allison-McKinley Club has determined not to unite with the Allison Club in the formation of the proposed Iowa Republican Club to go to St. Louis, and has determined furthermore to change its name to the Iowa McKinley Club, and go to St. Louis with the Ohio man as its avowed first choice for President. The club contains branches in many of the principal cities of the State.

Maine Populists.

LEWISTON, Me., June 4.—The People's Party, in its State Convention, held here to-day, nominated Luther C. Bateman of Auburn for Governor. Bateman has been the Populistic Gubernatorial candidate twice before this year. The platform adopted by the convention to-day is the regulation platform of the People's Party, with a resolution added declaring that all persons, firms, and corporations in Maine employing the labor of unnaturalized foreigners should pay into the City or Town Treasury 50 cents a day for each foreigner thus employed.

Plans of McKinley Leaguers.

The McKinley Leaguers have arranged to go to the St. Louis Convention several hundred strong. A special train leaving this city at 9:30 o'clock on the morning of June 13, over the West Shore Road will convey them.

ENGLAND'S PEREMPTORY DEMAND.

She Calls on Hawaii to Receive Volney V. Ashford.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Advices from Honolulu state that President Dole has received a peremptory demand from England to allow Volney V. Ashford to land on Hawaiian territory. Ashford and his brother, Clarence, took an active part in the revolution of 1895, and were exiled.

"It is understood," say the advices, "that President Dole has replied to the demand refusing to allow Ashford to land here. In close official circles it is believed a British man-of-war will come here and Ashford will be landed, without respect to the wishes of this Government. The Hawaiian Government will remain firm in the matter, and will probably appeal to the United States for aid."

The Ashford brothers are at present in this city, Volney Ashford being quite ill. He declined to discuss the news received to-day. His brother said that when Volney was ready to return to Honolulu he would do so. At present, however, the probability of his early return was very remote.

RECEIVING FAVORABLE REPLIES.

Work of the German-American League—Mr. Hesing's Letter.

The German-American Sound-Money League has received many favorable replies to its questions contained in the circular it sent out recently. Washington Hesing, Postmaster of Chicago and President of the Illinois Staats-Zeitung Company, writes:

German-American Sound-Money League:

Gentlemen: I desire to acknowledge receipt of your circular, as also of your four questions, which I beg to answer as follows:

1st. The most important issue of the ensuing political campaign is the money question. To it all other questions, no matter what they may be, should be subordinate. This campaign must be fought out on the question of honest or dishonest money. The watchword should be, "Gold or Silver."

2d. I am in favor of the maintenance of the gold standard by the United States. There must be no deviation from it, except by international agreement. In so far I am a bimetallist.

3d. I will support only that party which declares not only by its platform, but whose standard bearer in language unequivocal declares himself in favor of a continuance of the gold standard, and I will not vote for any Presidential candidate whose past record is not an absolute guarantee against free coinage, and who will not declare positively in his letter of acceptance against the same.

4th. If the platforms of both the Republican and Democratic Parties should be ambiguous, I would certainly assist in the eventual formation of an independent sound-money party. In this campaign there can be neither compromise nor straddle, and any party that does not positively declare itself opposed to free coinage should not expect for one moment to receive the support of any German-American.

WASHINGTON HESING.

A DIVORCE FOR MRS. LASCELLES.

She Is Now Free from the Fraudulent and Convict "Lord Beresford."

Mrs. Sidney Lascelles secured an absolute divorce yesterday in Justice Beekman's court, and has permission to resume her maiden name of Maud Lillenthal. By the decree, Lascelles, who is now serving a term in the Georgia State Penitentiary for forgery and swindling, is denied any right to any property his wife may possess or inherit.

Mrs. Lascelles was married in Beaver, Penn., on Feb. 2, 1891, and it was not until after her husband's arrest for forgery and swindling that she knew of his fraud

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD

SOME EXCELLENT RACING AT THE FAMOUS OLD TRACK.

Mr. Shults's Mystery Was in Fast Form, and Won the 2:21 Class Contest—Valleau and Berkshire Courier Make the Pacing Race Interesting — Red Silk Had No Trouble in Taking the Last Race from a Big Field.

John H. Shults has one of the best-bred collections of light-harness stock in the country, but his horses have not won much money on the turf during the last few years. The master of Parkville and Shultshurst made a good beginning for this season, however, yesterday, when his b. m. Mystery won her first engagement of the campaign at Fleetwood. Her victory was a most popular one and reflects no little credit on E. R. Bowne, who took the trotter in hand a few weeks ago and brought her to the wire in condition to last through a sharp contest of five heats.

When Mr. Shults purchased Mystery at auction in 1893 she had a record of 2:28½, made as a three-year-old in the West. She was out early the next season, but did not win a heat till October, when she scored 2:21½ against time on the half-mile course at Parkway. The performance was rejected by the American Trotting Register Association, though it placed the mare in the 2:22 class. Last year she had a foal and was not worked, but she was booked for another chance this season. Her opponents yesterday included four fleet trotters, each of whom tried conclusions with her in turn. When she lost her stride in the first heat Bowne took it easy while Little Nance led the party home in 2:21½, with Madison Chief at her head.

The second heat found Mystery steady, and, rating her well to the last furlong, the New-York reinsman sent the mare through the stretch with a rush that landed with a comfortable lead in 2:19¼. After getting in trouble again, going down the hill for the third heat, which went to Anteeoyne in 2:02½, Mystery made strong finishes in the next two and won. She is a highly bred two-year-old by Mambrino Wilkes, and is in foal again this year, but will fill one or two more engagements before she retires to the big harem at Port Chester, where Mr. Shults keeps most of his stock.

The 2:12 pacers furnished plenty of excitement through the heats in which the issue lay between James Butler's bay stallion Valleau and Berkshire Courier, a gelding bred by Daniel O'Dell of this city, now owned by R. H. Plant, a millionaire banker of Macon, Ga. Simmons and Robert C. Were well backed before the start, but the clip set by the other pair was too rapid for them. The first heat was a bruising one, the quarter in 0:33¾ and the half in 1:08¼, Berkshire Courier outlasting Valleau in the brush through the stretch, and beating the Fleetwood pacer by an open length in 2:11¾.

Valleau had revenge the next time, when the gelding dropped back to the third place, and, shaking Simmons off, the stallion was first home in 2:12½. Then Berkshire Courier rallied, and in a rattling finish with Simmons scored again in 2:11½, the latter out out the fourth heat, with Valleau at his wheel, a handy break along the flat to the half enabling him to keep the lead. As they turned into both horses were strung out, and the drivers went to them with whips, John Kelly and Roy Miller working like beavers as the pacers came down the stretch. Valleau surrendered inside the distance, and the race seemed over, when Berkshire Courier reached the wire a length ahead in 2:14½.

There was a complaint of interference on Kelly's part, and the drivers of the leaders were called to the stand along with Frank Turner, who was behind Simmons. After being satisfied that there was no intentional foul by Valleau, the judges decided that Berkshire Courier had gained enough by his break to be placed behind the stallion. The verdict stirred up quite a commotion, a fair sprinkling of the several thousand dollars when Valleau secured the next heat, with the Courier three lengths behind, and set back to last place for his mistakes.

As the afternoon was well advanced, when the 3:00 pace came on, it seemed unlikely that the big field of untried sidewheelers could be disposed of before dark. The superior form of the young mare Red Silk soon settled dispute, and it was all over in two heats. In the first one, five of the fourteen starters failed to save their distance, when Red Silk, after a losing break near the point of rocks, struck a clip from the third quarter pole that gave her a clear lead over Kauvar in 2:16¼, Red Silk is owned at Newark, Del., and made her début at Baltimore last month, winning a heat in 2:13¾, the first time she faced the starter.

The summaries:

2:12 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $500.

Valleau, b. s., by Sentinel Wilkes-				
Kitty Cuyler, by Cuyler, (Kelly)..	2	1	4	1
Bershire Courier, b. g., by Ira Wilkes, (Miller).....	1	5	1	2
Simmons, b. g., (F. L. Turner).....	4	2	2	5
Robert C., b. g., (Rumsey).....	3	4	3	4
Lucille, b. m., (McDonald).....	5	3	5	3
Time—2:21¼, 2:12½, 2:11½, 2:14½, 2:15¼.				

2:21 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $500.

Mystery, b. m., by Phallas, Mystic-				
by Nutwood, (Bowne).....	5	1	3	1
Little Nance, s. m., by Henry C., (Coyne).....	1	3	2	2
Anteeoyne, b. g., by Anteo, (Sanders).....	3	4	1	5
Tom Medium, blk. s., (Werner).....	4	2	5	4
Madison Chief, b. s., (Kinney).....	2	5	4	3
Time—2:21½, 2:19¼, 2:20½, 2:19¼, 2:19¾.				

3:00 Class, Pacing.—Purse, $1,000.

Red Silk, b. f., by Baron Wilkes-Nanny Etticoat, by Belwood, (Tyson).....	1	1	1	
Kauvar, b. s., (Shultz).....	2	2	5	
Martha, ch. m., (Hurd).....	6	8	2	
Abram S., g. g., (Brooks).....	3	3	3	
Kellyn, ch. g., (Ellison).....	7	6	7	
Burleigh, br. s., (Miller).....	5	4	4	
Mrs. Jo, b. m., (Culross).....	4	5	6	
Hi Boy, ch. s., (Wilkinson).....	8	7	8	
Addie S., b. m., (Daly).....	9	dis.		
Ray C., ch. m., (Coyne).....	dis.			
George Bayard, g. g., (Hully).....	dis.			
Silk Woodnut, ch. g., (Grady).....	dis.			
Wilsona, b. m., (Arnold).....	dis.			
Gesner, ch. g. (Washburn).....	dis.			
Time—2:16¼, 2:20, 2:17.				

For the close of the meeting this afternoon there are three events, including the sweepstakes of $750 for the trio of pacers from Brooklyn, Newsboy, Touch Me Not, and Roscoe. The probable starters in the regular classes are as follows:

2:17 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $500. Jim, g., by Stillman-Zolia; Thomas Morgan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nomad, b. g., by Smuggler-Mary A. Whitney; I. B. Flemming, New-York, N. Y. Lizzie Jamming, b. m., by Commodore Maud Stonestreet; Elwood Smith, Wilkesbarre, Penn. Jacksonian, b. g., by Autograph-Miss Fanny Jackson; Newark, Del. Jettie, blk. m., by Bonnie Boy-Lady Cooper; J. E. Turner, Ambler, Penn. Crownmount, br. g., by Montello; F. M. Lockwood, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Azmon, b. h., by Azmoor-Awaga; John H. Powers, Brooklyn, N. Y. Island Girl, b. m., by Hylas; Gilt Edge Stock Farm, East Williston, L. I., N. Y. Capt. Lyons, b. h., by Sweepstakes-mare by Edward Everett; T. J. Sullivan, New-York, N. Y. Ashmaid, br. m., by Sherman; Charles Nolan, Roundwood Stock Farm, Centre Square, Penn. Claymore, b. g., by King Clay; Penn Valley Stud, Morrisville, Penn.

2:30 Class, Trotting.—Purse, $1,000. Ellavola, b. m., by Antevolo-Ella Medium; Charles Nolan, Roundwood Farm, Centre Square, Penn. Jumo, (Juno Wilkes,) b. m., Woodford Wilkes-mare by Swigert; John Driscoll, Parkville, L. I., N. Y. Clara C., br. m., by Polonius-Jennie Roe; Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Bonnie Boy, b. h., by John Poland, Bridgeport, Conn. Aleppo, b. m., by Egotist; Edward Martens, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Molly T., ch. m., by Royal W.-mare by Dexter; John T. Thompson, New-York City. Nellie Bell, blk. m., by G. E. Abrams, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y. Tudor, b. h.; W. B. Horton, Lynbrook, L. I., N. Y. Highland Girl, ch. m., by Young Highland Grey; Gilt Edge Stock Farm, N. Y. Gymnast, br. g., by Director; Eastview Stock Farm, Tarrytown, N. Y. Operetta, ch. m., by Elyria-mare by Star Hambletonian; E. P. Avery, New-Haven, Conn. Clark Medium, b. g., by William Penn, White Plains, N. Y. Persia, b. m., by Prince Orloff-Flossie; Newark Farm, Newark, Del. Miss Anne, b. m., by Egotist; Cottage Grove Stock Farm, Norfolk, Va. Belle Jefferson, ch. m., by Alexander Jefferson; J. B. Henior, Rochester, N. Y. Creeping Flower, b. m., by Piedmont; Benjamin Meyer, Newark, N. J. Serena, ch. m., by Sidney; W. C. Trimble, Newburgh, N. Y. Lady Nutting, b. m., by Nutling-Molly Morrell; E. W. B. Edwards, Hartford, Conn. Attractive, b. m., by Electioneer-Annie Rolson; M. P. Devey, Parkville, L. I., N. Y.

ENGLAND'S LONG RIDE.

To Ride to San Francisco and Back Within Four Months.

An interesting event will occur Sunday morning next at 9 o'clock sharp, when William A. England, a well-known athlete and wheelman, will start from the headquarters of the Olympic Wheelmen in Brooklyn, for California. He is a member of the Olympic Wheelmen, and the majority of his associates, besides about 100 friends, will accompany him as far as Yonkers, passing Cycle Row about 11 o'clock. He will be mounted on an Olympic wheel, and will follow the League of American Wheelmen route as far West as Omaha; thence by the Union Pacific Railroad as far as San Francisco, diverging from the main lines for the purpose of securing the best route. He is bound, under contract, to travel 4,000 miles in eighty days, or not less than an average of 50 miles on any day.

On Monday, Aug. 31, he will start from San Francisco on his return trip for the purpose of making a record, and will probably succeed, as he will have acquired a thorough knowledge of the route on his journey to the West. Coming East he rides in competition with Private Fritz, Gen. Miles's messenger, bringing dispatches from Mare Island Navy Yard to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, on a wager of $1,000.

It may be noted that he will have comparatively easy sailing on his Westward trip, but on the return route he will have heavy up-hill going, and some pretty hard work to surmount the mountains. England expects, and he is even willing to wager any reasonable amount, that he will make the trip from ocean to ocean and return within four months from the period of his start, and declares most emphatically that he will bring back his bicycle right side up and perfectly uninjured. He is well known among the athletes and wheelmen of Brooklyn, where he has many friends, who assert that he is a young man of prodigious strength and measureless bottom, all of which will be fully required in his present undertaking.

Runs of the Morris Wheelmen.

The Morris Wheelmen have arranged the following runs for the month: Saturday, June 6, to Hackensack, via Fort Lee Ferry, (2:15 boat,) Englewood, Nordhoff and Phelps ruins, departure at 1:30 P. M.; Saturday, June 13, to City Island, via Westchester village and Pelham Bay, leaving at 2 P. M.; Saturday, June 20, to Yonkers, leaving at 2 P. M.; Saturday, June 27, to Bergen Point, via Hudson County Boulevard, leaving at 1:30 P. M., (2:15 boat,) Fort Lee Ferry; Sunday, June 7, to Tarrytown, leaving at 8:30 A. M.; Sunday, June 14, to Passaic, via Leonia and Hackensack, leaving at 8:15 A. M. for 8:45 boat, Fort Lee Ferry; Sunday, June 21, to Freeport, L. I., via Astoria Ferry, (9:15 boat,) Flushing and Jamaica, leaving at 8:15 A. M.; Sunday, June 28, to Port Chester, White Plains, Tarrytown Road, Yonkers, leaving at 7:30 A. M.

Championship of Greater New-York.

Chairman Walt of the New-York State Racing Board has granted permission to the Kings County Wheelmen to run a one-mile scratch for the championship of Greater New-York. All the crack amateurs in the Metropolitan District have signified their intention of competing in this event, and a grand race is looked forward to. The majority of the prominent professionals have decided to follow the State Circuit, and will be seen at Manhattan Beach on June 27. This will be the only chance that New-Yorkers will have of seeing the crack-a-jacks together this season. Contestants will have the privilege of using the track for training purposes free of charge.

Fixtures of the Logan Wheelmen.

The club fixtures of the Logan Wheelmen this month are: Regular meetings, Monday, June 8, at 8 P. M.; Monday, June, 22, at 8 P. M.; club runs, June 7, Manhattan Beach; June 14, Totenville, S. I.; June 20, road races, Valley Stream, L. I.; June 21, Roslyn, L. I., and June 28, Passaic Falls, N. J.; all runs start at 8:30 A. M. The club will hold a series of road races on Saturday, June 20, at Valley Stream.

Newark Wheelmen's Meet.

NEWARK, N. J., June 4.—The Newark Wheelmen will hold a race meet on the Irvington-Millburn course next Saturday, the entries for which will close to-morrow. There will be a mile novice, mile handicap, half-mile scratch, five-mile handicap, mile boy's races, and a ten-mile handicap, open to Class A riders only.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department or THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—The committee in charge of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey century run, to be held June 20, is doing everything possible to make the run successful in every particular. If June 20 should prove stormy, the run will be held on June 27. The entrance fee is only $1, which includes a handsome survivor medal. Entries should be sent to C. H. Norwood, Tourist Cycle Club, Paterson, N. J.

—A cycling branch of St. Bridget's Lyceum, Jersey City, was organized Wednesday night with these officers: Captain—John A. Tracy; First Lieutenant—Charles Reynolds; Second Lieutenant—William J. Smith; Secretary—George McCormack; Treasurer—Thomas Murray. The following club runs were ordered: June 7, Rockville Centre; June 14, Tenafly; June 25, Far Rockaway; July 5, Bergen Neck.

—Company E, Eighth Regiment, will ride from Albany next Sunday. The cyclists will start from the armory at 5:30 P. M. and take the boat to Albany. They will leave there at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning and ride back, reaching the armory, Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 9:15 P. M.

—The Arcanum Wheelmen of Jersey City will hereafter make club runs Friday evenings in addition to the regular Sunday runs. The first run on the new schedule will be made to-night at 8 o'clock. The club will go to Guttenberg. A century run will be made in July.

The Leroy Wheelmen of Jersey City have arranged the following club runs: June 7, Nyack; June 16, Coney Island; June 21, Rockaway; 28, South Beach; June 28, Eagle Rock.

—The Pioneer Wheelmen of Hoboken will make the following runs: June 7, Coney Island; June 14, Hackensack; June 21, Fort George; June 28, Tottenville.

—The Mercury Wheelmen of Jersey City will make a club run to Millburn, N. J., Sunday. Trial spins will be made over the course.

THEIR FINAL PRACTICE HERE.

Yale's Crew Take a Two Hours' Row —Will Sail for England Saturday.

NEW-HAVEN, June 4.—The final practice of the Yale 'Varsity crew before it leaves for England was taken this afternoon. The eight went down the harbor under the direction of Capt. Tredway, and rowed for nearly two hours. No long spurts were made, the rowing being confined to spins of from a furlong to a quarter mile.

The shells and cars were packed on board a New-York steamer to-night and will to-morrow be shipped on board the City of Berlin, on which the crew sails Saturday at 11 o'clock.

The crew spent this evening making plans to last the men will have a royal ovation on their departure for England to-morrow night. A brass band has been hired, and the crew will be taken to the station on top of a tally-ho, parading the principal streets, accompanied by red fire and rockets. All the members of the eight are in good condition.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	—8
Chicago	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0—3

Base hits—Boston, 8; Chicago, 9. Errors—Boston, 2; Chicago, 5. Batteries—Sullivan and Tenny. Parker and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3—7	
Pittsburg	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3—6	

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Pittsburg, 15. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; Pittsburg, 8. Batteries—Orth and Grady, Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4—10	
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1—6	

Base hits—Washington, 13; Louisville, 12. Errors—Washington, 3; Louisville, 4. Batteries—King and McGuire, McDermott and Miller. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1
Cleveland	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	2	0—7

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Cleveland, 11. Errors—Baltimore, 7. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson, Cuppy and O'Connor. Umpires—Messrs. Keefe and Weldman.

Newark, 13; New-Haven, 5.

NEWARK, June 4.—By bunching hits and all-round good fielding, the Newark Baseball Club defeated New-Haven this afternoon. In the first inning Shehan, short stop for the visitors, in trying for a ball, dislocated his knee cap. He was carried off the field. The score:

Newark	1	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	3—13	
New-Haven	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0—5	

Base hits—Newark, 15; New-Haven, 11. Errors—Newark, 4; New-Haven, 6. Batteries—Bristow, Setley, and Rothfuss; Mackey, Simmons, and Hodge.

Metropolitan, 11; Hartford, 3.

HARTFORD, June 4.—The Metropolitans made their first appearance here to-day, and defeated the Hartfords by 11 to 3. The locals went to pieces in the sixth, rolling up four errors, while two men were sent to first on balls, and three hits were made. The score:

Metropolitans	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	0	0—11	
Hartford	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0—3	

Hits—Metropolitans, 7; Hartford, 9. Errors—Metropolitans, 3; Hartford, 6. Batteries—Standish and Foster; Vickery and Smith.

Paterson, 6; Wilmington, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 4.—Paterson scored 6 runs in the first inning, a lead the home team could not overcome. Score:

Wilmington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—4
Paterson	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Hits—Wilmington, 5; Paterson, 12. Errors—Wilmington, 2; Paterson, 2. Batteries—J. Nops and Wise; McMakin and Killuckey. Umpires—Messrs. Montgomery and Vain.

Boxing and Wrestling Championships.

From present indications, there will be a large crowd of spectators at the boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, which will be held at Madison Square Garden on June 15 and 17. The general price of admission to the two upper galleries has been fixed at 50 cents, and on the first tier, $1. Boxes holding six cost $9.

Manager Sanger reports that there is quite a rush to secure these boxes, and parties desiring same should lose no time in communicating with Manager Frank W. Sanger, Madison Square Garden, New-York City, or they can write to James E. Sullivan, Post Office Box 611, New-York City.

A very fine entry list is assured, all the prominent boxing clubs of New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Boston, Brooklyn, and Jersey City having expressed their intention of sending their best men. Entries close June 8 with J. W. Kelly, Jr., care James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway.

Boston Wool Market.

BOSTON, June 4.—The wool sales of the week have been only 1,650,000 lb of all kinds, and the tone of the market continues very quiet. Washed fleeces are in limited demand, with choice Ohio XX and above sold at 18c, and X and XX at 16@17c; Michigan X sold at 14½@15c. No. 1 woools are nominal at 18c, and 10c is an outside price for fine delaine. Territory and similar wools are quiet, but at the low price ruling are fairly steady, with new Wheeling selling at 8½@9c and Montana at 9@10c, the scoured cost being 30c for fine and fine medium. Spring Texas wool is dull, selling in small lots at 8@11c, as to quality, and California very quiet, with prices from 9c to 11c. Pulled wools are in moderate demand, supers welling at 18@22c. Australian wool is in fair demand at 19@25c, as to quality. The activity in carpet wools continues, and some good sales have been made at previous prices.

DOUGLASTON'S BIG REGATTA.

To be Sailed on the Sound on Saturday, June 13.

The sixth annual regatta of the Douglaston Yasht Club will be sailed a week from to-morrow on the Sound. The rules of the Yacht Racing Union will govern. The races are open, and prizes will be given in the following classes:

Class 1—Sloops, cutters, yawls over 36 feet and not over 43 feet. Class 2—Sloops, cutters, and yawls over 36 feet and not over 43 feet. Class 3—Sloops, cutters, and yawls over 30 feet and not over 36 feet; crew, eight men. Class 4—Sloops, cutters, and yawls over 25 feet and not over 30 feet; crew, six men. Class 5—Cabin cats, over 22 feet and not over 30 feet; crew, six men. Class 6—Open cats, (shifting ballast,) over 22 feet and not over 25 feet; crew, five men. Class 7—Thirty-four-foot class. Class 8—Thirty-foot class; five or more starting; second prizes. Class 9—Half-raters; nine starting; three prizes. Class 10—Twenty-one-foot class. Class 11—John H. Taylor Prize for cabin cats 22 feet waterline and under; to be won twice in succession. The prize is at present held by the Ethel. Class 12—Charles B. Webster Prize for open cats, (shifting ballast,) 22 feet and under; to be won twice in succession. It is now held by the Violet.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, June 4.—Passed East—Steam yachts Oneida, E. C. Benedict; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Countess, F. Gerken; Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Allegra, Charles M. Pratt; Tointette, R. D. Evans, and Orienta, E. R. Ladew. Schooner yacht Ariel, Percy Chubb.

Passed West—Schooner yacht Avalon, Francis L. Leland.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Monhegan, Clark A. Miller. The thirty-raters Hera, R. N. Ellis, and Mai, Mr. Jennings, arrived here this afternoon from Larchmont to haul out to clean and paint. Steam yacht Fra Diavolo, Alexander Herrmann, arrived here this afternoon from Whitestone, L. I., in tow, to haul out at Piepgrass's yard to fix condenser.

Remain Here at Anchor—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted; Orithyia, Frederick Lee; Viator, A. J. Morgan, and cutter yacht Gloriana, J. M. Laselle.

Pavonia Club's Regatta.

The twenty-seventh annual regatta of the Pavonia Yacht Club will be sailed on Monday, June 29. All recognized clubs are invited to participate in this regatta. There will be one class for schooners, six for cabin sloops, three for open sloops, two for cabin catboats, four for open catboats. The schooners will sail twenty-eight miles, cabin sloops twenty miles, open sloops and cabin catboats eighteen miles, and the others ten miles. Entries must be made to B. H. McClain, 169 Spring Street, on or before Thursday, June 25. The steamboat Myndert Starin will accompany the yachts over the course, leaving Morris Street, Jersey City, at 9:30 in the morning, and Pier 18, at the foot of Cortlandt Street, at 10 o'clock.

GIANTS WON A GAME.

Breitenstein, St. Louis's Crack Pitcher, Hit for Many Runs.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 13; St. Louis, 3.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 0.
Cleveland, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Boston, 8; Chicago, 3.
Philadelphia, 7; Pittsburg, 6.
Washington, 10; Louisville, 6.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	22	12	.647
Baltimore	25	14	.641
Cincinnati	25	15	.625
Boston	23	15	.605
Philadelphia	24	16	.600
Brooklyn	19	19	.500
Pittsburg	18	18	.500
Washington	18	19	.486
Chicago	19	22	.463
New-York	17	22	.436
St. Louis	11	28	.282
Louisville	9	30	.231

The New-York ball team had an easy time with the St. Louis team yesterday at the Polo Grounds. Roger Connor selected Breitenstein to pitch for the visitors, and Campfield was put in the box for the home team. In the first inning the St. Louis men made two runs, and they scored again in the fourth. Altogether eight hits were made off Campfield, and they were scattered.

The home team started to work in the second inning. Breitenstein was hit hard and five runs were tallied, the entire team going to the bat in this inning, and Connaughton twice. Breitenstein was taken out of the box, and placed in left field, Niland going to right field, and Parrott pitching. These changes, however, did not stop the run-getting, 13 altogether being scored by the New-Yorks, of which were earned. Following is the score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Van H'n, cf.	2	3	4	1	0	Dowd, cf.	1	1	3	0	0
G. Da'y, ss.	2	1	1	3	0	Utz, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Tiernan, rf.	2	2	4	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	0	1	2	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	6	1	Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	1	0
Conna'n, ss.	2	3	3	2	0	Pa't, rf. & p.	0	1	0	0	0
Clark, 1b.	3	2	8	0	0	Meyers, 3b.	0	2	2	1	1
Ha'ds, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Cross, c.	1	0	4	1	0
Farrell, c.	0	2	3	1	0	Murphy, c.	0	2	3	1	2
Campb'd, p.	1	1	0	2	1	Br'n, p. & lf.	0	0	3	1	1
Total	13	18	27	13	2	Total	3	8	24	11	5

New-York	0	5	2	0	0	2	0	4	—	13
St. Louis	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—	3

Runs earned—New-York, 7; St. Louis, 1. Two-base hits—G. Davis, Connor, and Murphy. Three-base hits—Van Haltren and Clark. Sacrifice hit—Farrell. Stolen bases—Van Haltren. Left on bases—New-York, 7; St. Louis, 7. Struck out—By Campfield, 2; by Breitenstein, 1; by Parrott, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Clark and Niland. Bases on balls—By Campfield, 1; by Breitenstein, 1; by Parrott, 1. Passed balls—Farrell and Murphy. Double play—Connor, unassisted. Umpire—Mr. Henderson.

THE BROOKLYNS WHITEWASHED.

Outbatted the Cincinnatis, but Could Not Bunch Their Hits.

The Cincinnati and Brooklyn teams played at Eastern Park yesterday, and, although the Brooklyns outbatted the visitors, they were beaten badly, without having scored a run. Ehret pitched for Cincinnati and Stein for Brooklyn.

For five innings no runs were scored on either side. Several times the Brooklyns had good opportunities, and a little hit would have brought in runs, but Ehret was always equal to the occasion. In the last three innings they played the Cincinnatis scored six runs, and won easily. The attendance at the game was good. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Griffin, cf.	0	3	2	0	0	Burke, lf.	1	1	2	0	1
Jones, rf.	0	3	1	0	0	Hoy, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
La C'te, 1b.	0	0	13	2	1	Miller, rf.	1	1	3	0	0
O'coran, ss.	0	1	1	2	1	McPhee, 2b.	0	1	3	3	0
Shindle, 2b.	0	0	3	4	0	Ewing, 1b.	1	1	0	12	1	0
McCarthy, c.	0	0	3	0	0	Smith, ss.	1	1	1	4	1
Shoch, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Irwin, 3b.	2	2	0	1	0
Burrell, c.	0	3	6	0	1	Vaughn, c.	0	2	3	1	0
Stein, p.	0	0	1	1	4	Ehret, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Total	0	11	27	15	3	Total	6	9	27	12	2

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	—6

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 10; Cincinnati, 17. Bases on balls—Off Stein, 5; off Ehret, 2. Struck out—By Stein, 2; by Ehret, 1. Three-base hit—McPhee. Two-base hit—Irwin. Sacrifice hits—Miller, Vaughn, Shindle, and Ehret. Double play—Shindle and La Chance. Stolen bases—Burke, Ewing, (2.) Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur in any time).

Foreign mails for the week ending June 6th will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

FRIDAY.—At 6:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Assyrian, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and Northern India, per steamship La Bourgogne*, via Havre; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 7 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Berlin*, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin";) at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania* via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship City of Rome, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per City of Rome";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 9 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Earndale, from Philadelphia; at §3 PM for Bluefields per steamer from New Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for Brazil and La Plata Country, per steamship Galileo, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Galileo";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Fontabelle; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June §15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June §15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoa or Navigator Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June §20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Mowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 23 and up to June §23 at 6:30 P.M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 29, 1896.

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Where can you get for twenty times that amount the practical articles on fertilizers, the raising of every variety of crops, of

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE PACIFIC ROADS FUNDING BILL IN THE SENATE.

Unsuccessful Effort to Fix a Time for Its Consideration—A Motion to Postpone Its Consideration Until the Eighth Legislative Day of the Next Session—Senator Morgan in Favor of Having the Matter Acted Upon.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—In the Senate to-day Mr. Gear, (Rep., Iowa,) Chairman of the Pacific Railroad Committee, moved that the Pacific Railroad Funding bill be taken up and postponed till the eighth legislative day of the next session. He said that there was a debt of $115,000,000 due to the Government by the Pacific railroads—a portion of it falling due next year; that the Union Pacific had defaulted on its first mortgage bonds; that there was a suit pending to foreclose that mortgage, and that it was therefore incumbent on Congress to take action. He made the motion, he said, after consultation with the Senator from Alabama (Mr. Morgan) and other Senators who were opposed to the bill.

Mr. Morgan said the subject ought to be disposed of at the next session, as it was a matter of very great National importance. Although he was opposed to the bill reported, he thought it ought to come up for consideration. Its consideration could not safely be postponed after the next session of Congress. He was therefore cordially in favor of setting a time for the hearing of the bill.

Mr. Teller and other Senators objected to giving special privileges to the Funding bill. No discussion of the motion had been reached when the morning hour expired, and the Filled Cheese bill came up as the unfinished business—Mr. Gear giving notice, however, that he would renew his motion to-morrow morning.

C. P. Huntington, President of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which controls the Central Pacific, has given much personal attention to the course of Pacific railroads legislation in Congress this year, and it was his recently expressed opinion that if the present Congress failed to act there would be little hope for a settlement between the Government and the railroads for some years to come.

The subject of the indebtedness of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railroads to the Government has been carefully inquired into and thoroughly discussed by committees of both the Senate and the House during the past four months, and the pending Funding bill is regarded by railroad men generally as about the most satisfactory solution of the financial problems involved.

East River Tunnel to be Built.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 4.—The New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company of New-York City was incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day to build and operate a tunnel railroad two miles long under the East River from a point on Broadway between Canal Street and South Ferry, New-York City, to a point on Fulton Street, Brooklyn, between the City Hall and the East River. The capital stock is $20,000, divided into 200 shares of $100 each, and the Directors are Benjamin S. Henning, who subscribed for 186 shares; Alonzo B. Cornell, Otto Andreal, Jr., Fritz Hill, John D. Miller, Jr., Paul C. Schnitzler, E. R. Hoadley, Irving Washburn of New-York City, and Sutherland R. Haxton of Brooklyn.

It was said at the office of Benjamin S. Henning yesterday that the filing of articles of incorporation was to prevent the lapsing of the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, originally organized in 1891, active work not having been commenced as prescribed by the Railroad act. It is now proposed to push the scheme for a tunnel under the East River, and the Henning gravity system will probably be used.

Against Farmers' Loan and Trust.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Judge Payne yesterday entered a decree removing the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York from the office of trustee for the bondholders of the Lake Street Elevated Road. This decision in the Lake Street elevated litigation was entered by the Court upon the refusal of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company to deposit with the State Auditor $200,000 worth of securities, according to the laws regarding foreign corporations doing business in the State of Illinois.

An appeal was taken from the decree by the company. In consequence of this alternative decision of the Court, a new trustee will have to be appointed to act with the American Trust and Savings Bank. Attorney Burry, counsel for the trust company, argued that the statutory provisions outside of the necessary deposit were too onerous, and that the statute did not apply to the company for which he was counsel.

Atlantic and Pacific Future.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The leading attorney for the first mortgage bondholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Albuquerque, New-Mexico, said yesterday: "I am not advised as to the source of the information of the people who assert that the Santa Fé will eventually control the Atlantic and Pacific property. I can only say that the probability of any such control by the Santa Fé in my judgment no longer exists. I believe that the Atlantic and Pacific property will be bought by the bondholders' committee for the benefit of the first mortgage bondholders, and will always in future be operated as an independent property. That it will be operated in harmony with the Santa Fé system I have no doubt, but not as a part of that system."

Local Freight Agents' Convention.

Following are some of the topics to be discussed at the ninth annual convention of the National Association of Local Freight Agents, which will be held in Chicago on the 9th inst.: "Seniority in Making Promotions." "Proposed Code of Definitions of Traffic Terms Used in Railway Accounting." "Should Yard Clerks Be Under Control of Agent or Yardmaster?" "Should Car Service Be Collected by the Car Service Association or by the Local Agents?" "Is it Profitable or Desirable to Handle Cars of Mixed Shipments Between Factories, Warehouses, and Freight Depots?" "What Is the Best System of Checking and Loading Freight and Noting Discrepancies, Locating Cases of Wrong Loading, and Overs and Shorts?"

Norfolk and Western's Cut.

George R. Blanchard, Commissioner of the Joint Traffic Association, was inclined yesterday to take an amiable view of the Norfolk and Western's action in cutting freight rates between Atlantic seaports and Chicago. He said: "There is nothing sensational in the new rates of the Cumberland Gap Despatch—the Norfolk and Western freight line. They do not mean a rate war, as has been suggested. The Norfolk and Western notified the Joint Traffic Association that it would make the same lake and rail rates via Norfolk as other roads made via Buffalo. That is all there is of the matter."

The Freight Agents of the joint traffic lines apparently take a more serious view of the situation than does Mr. Blanchard.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—The Central Pacific management has arranged to extend its $8,838,000 first mortgage bonds, maturing July 1, so that the principal shall become payable in one and a half years from date, with interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent., principal and interest payable in gold, the right being reserved to redeem the bonds so extended at any time on paying to the bondholders the face value of the bonds and interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent.

—The Rock Island Road has succeeded in reducing its time between Chicago and Rock Island, making the run of 181 miles in three hours and thirty-nine minutes, the fastest previous record being 3 hours and 42 minutes. A party of twenty distinguished people as guests of President Cable, including Mr. Cable's wife, Benjamin T. Cable, ex-Governor and Mrs. R. P. Flower, Vice President Purdie, George M. Pullman, and others, made this fast trip.

—General Freight Agent Halle of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway has resigned that position, and the office has been abolished. Mr. Halle will become a member of the Southwestern Traffic Association, as a representative of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas interests. General Traffic Manager D. Miller will have charge of the freight business of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas until further notice.

—Excursion tickets to Asheville, N. C., will be sold by the Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, at one fare for the round trip on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of this month, and excursion tickets to Knoxville, Tenn., will be sold at the same rate on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst.

—According to the report of the Chicago and Northwestern for the year ended May 31, 1896, a surplus of $1,848,649 is shown, as against a deficit of $278,590 the previous year. A dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the preferred and 2½ per cent. on the common stock was declared yesterday.

—John J. Archer, for several years Assistant General Freight Agent of the Norfolk and Western, in Portsmouth, Ohio, has been appointed Assistant General Freight and Passenger Agent of the Ohio River Road, with headquarters at Parkersburg, West Va., beginning June 1.

—John Copeland, Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha, at St. Paul, has been transferred to Eau Claire, Wis., as Superintendent of Bridges and Buildings, to succeed Mr. Benjamin Shute, deceased.

—A contract for building and equipping the Carolina, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad of North Carolina from Wilmington, N. C., to Southport, N. C., on the Cape Fear Harbor, has been awarded to Leonard, Foley & Co. of Philadelphia.

—Col. H. S. Haines of the Southern States Freight Association says that there is no truth in the report that he has been offered the position of General Manager of the elevated railroads in this city.

—Authority has been granted by the Joint Traffic Managers for railroads to allow cartage charges on import freight, except green fruit, if transferred within ten days after arrival in port.

—Timothy W. Hammond of Worcester, Mass., who recently completed his forty-ninth year of service as Treasurer of the Worcester, Nashua and Rochester Railroad, has resigned.

—Thomas A. Edison has been invited to address the Association of Railway Telegraph Superintendents at their annual convention to be held at Fort Monroe this month.

—Arrangements have been made to put two electrical motor cars on the Thirty-fourth Street branch of the Manhattan Railway system, about the middle of this month.

—At the annual election of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Company last Wednesday, the old Board of Directors was re-elected.

—F. W. Hallock, night agent of the Wagner Palace Car Company in St. Louis, has been promoted to be agent of the company in Indianapolis.

—E. O. Man succeeds William Coughlin as Superintendent of the Western Division of the Missouri Pacific, with headquarters in Atchison.

—Charles H. Grundy is the new General Manager of the Marshfield and Southeastern Railroad, with headquarters in Marshfield, Wis.

—J. E. Hennegan has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Railroad.

—There will be an excursion of the Buffalo Zither Club over the Erie Railway to New-York on the 13th of this month.

—The Hon. H. C. McCormick has been re-elected President of the Williamsport and North Branch Railroad.

—A dividend of 1 per cent. on preferred stock was declared by the Denver and Rio Grande Directors yesterday.

—F. S. Wallace has resigned as Superintendent of the Chattanooga Southern Railroad.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.
WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th.
HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. Plans can be seen and engagements made at the NEW-YORK OFFICE 52 B'WAY, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day, elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.
MONMOUTH HOUSE,
Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 20 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information. New-York Office, "Scofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.
Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN
AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 8. 35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chief from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,
SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright, directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

HEATH HOUSE.
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PAXINOSA INN,
Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.
BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.
OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I. Mr. J. B. Stetson will be at Fifth Av. Hotel from June 9 with plans, etc.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200.
One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq.
CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

VIRGINIA.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to EUBANK & GLOVER, Proprietors.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

COL. HADLEY'S FRIENDS BID HIM BON voyage and godspeed to-night at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. All cordially invited. He sails to-morrow to investigate Rescue Work in London and Paris. Appears to-night in uniform, and makes his first official statement about the U. S. Church Army, of which he has recently been appointed Military Director. Major Wray and Miss Beebe, the noted soloist, and several speakers will participate this evening.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE "SHORT AD." PAGE.

Had Lost His Interest.

From The Detroit Free Press.

The sudden manner in which the team that was coming down the road halted was enough to show that the driver was surprised at something. He took his broad-brimmed straw hat off, and waived it at a man who was working in the field, at the same time calling at the top of his voice:

"S-a-a-y, t-h-e-r-e!"

"What do you want?" asked the man who was working as he came and leaned over the fence, without letting go of the lines over his team.

"Didn't you hear 'bout it?"

"'Bout what?"

"It's goin' on."

"What's goin' on?"

"Land sakes! There's a man fur ye. You'll be sayin' next yer uncle didn't die. an' leave a will that mentions you ter have a hull lot o' money, if the other fellers don't succeed in breakin' it."

"'Course, I knowed that."

"An' the case come up fur trial this mornin'?"

"I knowed that, too."

"Then, why wasn't ye up to the Court House takin' an interest into it, same ez the rest on 'em did?"

"Wal, ye see this here's a busy season with me. If I hedn't nothin' else ter do, I wouldn't mind droppin' in an' hearin' 'em argy back an' forth. But I dunno's I care much which o' the lawyers gits the money."

New-Found Relative.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

As the eminent after-dinner orator sat down, a thin young man with eye-glasses arose and said:

"Delightful as this occasion is to all of us, to me it is fraught with a higher, holier joy than comes to the rest of you. I have just made the discovery that the eminent speaker, who has just addressed us, is my great-grandfather."

They scanned him critically, but he presented no evidence of being overcome by potations. He continued:

"The incident the gentleman has just told as happening in his own experience is one which I have often heard my grandfather relate as an experience of his father. Knowing, as I do, the perfect veracity of both the eminent speaker and my grandfather, the statement I have just made I make with full confidence in its correctness."

And all was silent.

Without Change.

From The Boston Transcript.

Said Fogg, addressing his pocketbook: "Thou art the true emblem of constancy. There's change in all things else, save only and excepting thee."

Favors.

From The Washington Star.

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "when yoh goes a favoh foh er man, he acks like yoh orter be thankful foh de chance ter sho' off."

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country
Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

Cook's Vacation Tours.
Our special annual book of Summer tours, showing rates and routes to every point of interest in America for individual travelers, is now ready and can be obtained free at our offices; also pamphlet describing three to fourteen days' Summer vacation tours, all expenses included.
Thos. Cook & Son,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.
MANHATTAN HOTEL
NOW OPEN.
SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.
36 miles from New-York.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.
26 miles from New-York.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
Season opens June 20th.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

MANHANSET
House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 25. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

LONG BEACH
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
On the ocean, 23 miles from New-York.
Cottages open June 1st. Hotel June 25th.
Entire sanitary system in perfect condition.
Long Beach Association, 71 Broadway, or The Sherwood, 5th Av. and 44th St.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

"THE EDGEMERE,"
Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.
"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 113, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send six (6) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.
PROSPECT HOUSE
Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,321 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.
The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands. Jct. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE
AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. Y. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,
ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

CONNECTICUT.

PEQUOT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES,
NEW-LONDON, CONN.
NOW OPEN.
"A delightful combination of seashore and country life at the Pequot."
A number of furnished cottages, with hotel service and board, to let for the season.
For terms and circulars address
BLANCHARD & HAGER.

NEW HOTEL MAJESTIC,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks.
WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,
ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

BOARDERS WANTED.

32d ST., 34 and 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; good table; summer prices; visitors to city accommodated; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

44th ST., 214 WEST.—Large and small desirable rooms; moderate prices.

MADISON AV., 120.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARETAKER.—By Protestant woman to take care of house for the Summer; first-class cook and laundress; good reference. M. C., Box 15, 1,026 3d Av.

CARETAKER.—By respectable German woman, with one girl, to take care of house for the Summer months; best of reference furnished. 106 West 29th St.

CARETAKER.—Respectable party will care for house during Summer. Rohan, 308 West 49th St.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure a situation for a competent chambermaid; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 36 East 67th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambermaid; willing to go to the country; steady place preferred to wages; good references. M., 270 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting; private family; willing and obliging; city references. Call, Thursday, 415 West 25th St., three bells.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent girl for chamberwork and waiting, or parlormaid and to assist with waiting; city or country. Present employer's, 226 West 59th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would like to get for her girl a nice place; good, experienced chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at present employer's, 164 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl, just landed, as chambermaid and waitress; willing to learn; or would go as nurse. 311 East 38th St.

CHAMBERMAID—WAITRESS.—By two young women; one first-class chambermaid and maid; other as first-class waitress; 7 years' personal reference. 237 East 45th St., care of Bella.

CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman as chambermaid; seamstress; can do plain dressmaking; can be seen at present employer's until engaged. 116 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; willing to assist in laundry; in country; best of reference. M. W., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; would assist with sewing, or as lady's maid; best of city reference. Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a French Protestant person as chambermaid; sewing; can wait on ladies; good references. A. D., 929 3d Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid; assist laundry if desired; country preferred; city references. 909 6th Av., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; two years' reference. A. M., Box 261 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or CARE OF Grown Children.—Good dressmaker; city references. M., 530 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; will do plain sewing or wait on lady; city references. A., 110 West 14th St.

CHAMBERMAID, or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Seven years' best reference from last place. 1,027 3d Av., second bell.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Good reference; seen between 11 and 12 o'clock. Jane, 102 East 86th St.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—By a young girl as upstairs girl; would assist elsewhere. 164 East 28th St., ring Mrs. Fleming's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By thoroughly good family cook; wages, $25; understands her business; country preferred; best references. Call, after 11 A. M., at 26 West 32d St., present employer's.

COOK.—By an English Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in every branch; would go to the country; good reference. 228 West 18th St. Parry.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrées, desserts, and catering; six years' city reference from late employer. 81 West 45th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook in private family; no objection to country; best reference from last place. 256 West 31st St.; ring Tighe's bell.

COOK.—Competent in all branches of cooking and baking; ices, creams, jellies, and sherbets; country preferred; good reference. N., Box 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place her cook, whom she can very highly recommend. Call Friday and Saturday, before 11 o'clock, at 11 West 19th St.

COOK—BUTLER.—By a French couple; wife first class cook, husband competent butler; well recommended from last employers. French Couple, 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman; first-class cook; private family; month, day, or week; will go to country; good reference. Hicks, 340 East 40th St. St.

COOK.—First-class; understands all kinds of meats, soups, entrées, desserts, and catering; six years' city reference from late employer. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Respectable woman as cook; understands care of butter and milk; no objection to country; best city references. 305 E. 101st St., first floor.

COOK.—First-class in all its branches; meats, soups, entrées, desserts; country preferred for the Summer; personal reference. M. H., 146 E. 43d St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; city or country; best reference from last place. 256 West 31st St., ring Tighe's bell.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—By two young women as first-class laundress and cook; no objections to country; best city references. 239 West 67th St., first floor.

COOK.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as first-class cook; can furnish best city references; no objections to country. Apply, two days, by mail, 55 West 57th St.

COOK.—By reliable woman; thoroughly understands her business; in private family; best city reference. M. A. E., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady closing her house would like to find a situation for a very good family cook; city or country. Call, Thursday and Friday, at 34 East 38th St

COOK.—By a reliable young German cook; place in small private family; for cooking and housework; city or country; good reference. 367 East 76th St., second floor.

COOK.—A lady wishes to secure place for thoroughly reliable, competent cook. Call Thursday and Friday, from 9 till 10:30 A. M., 29 West 49th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; understands French and American cooking and pastry; good baker; best city reference. G. V., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to procure a place for her cook and a chambermaid, whom she can greatly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; city or country has a girl seven years old, whom she would like to take along; good reference. 709 7th Av.; ring top bell.

COOK.—By first-class cook in a private family; good reference from the last place; city or country. 230 West 27th St.; ring once.

COOK.—Lady will recommend excellent cook and plain washer. Can be seen at present employer's, 113 West 48th St.

COOK.—By first-class French cook; by day, week, or job; reference. K., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As first-class cook; city or country. Call, two days, at 28 West 52d St., at present employer's.

COOK.—By a reliable colored woman as cook or to take care of house; city references. Hick, 146 West 53d St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a woman as cook in a small family; has good city reference. Mrs. Laylor, 188 East 76th St.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook, and do little washing; short distance in country; good reference. 315 West 20th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good cook; willing to go to country; best city reference. C. M., Box 15, 1,026 3d Av., advertisement office.

COOK.—By an Englishwoman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Present employer, 35 East 67th St.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference from last place; no objection to country. 239 East 35th St.

COOK.—By neat Swede; good cook and laundress; city or country. 171 East 34th St., near 3d Av.

COOK.—In a private family; wages, $35; good reference. Box 351, 530 6th Av.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent French dressmaker as lady's maid during Summer months; understands hairdressing; good packer; willing to travel; first-class references. Hortense, 268 West 38th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By first-class dressmaker; go by day; good cutter, fitter; go short distance in country; worked fourteen years with one dressmaker. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; city or country; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling; children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—A fashionable dressmaker would give part of her services for board and room; at watering place preferred; best reference. Charlotte, Box 52, 470 4th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; works home or by day; city or country; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—Expert fitter and designer; formerly with White & Howard; exclusive designs; at home or by the day. Dressmaker, 184 East 117th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By Parisian nursery governess; best references. 127 West 58th St. Mlle. Martin.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French lady; 18; knows thoroughly French, German, Italian, music; as governess to children in a refined family. Mlle. Berthé, care of Mrs. Ziegler, 28 Greenwich Av.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman to do housework; good cook, laundress, and baker; city or country; good reference. 232 East 41st St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; no objection to an elderly lady; thoroughly understands her duties; willing and obliging; first-class city, long personal, references. N. K., Box 254 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; experienced hairdresser, dressmaker; good packer; best city reference. B. C., 257 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a middle-aged French hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; city or country; first-class references. Jeanne, Box 403 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By experienced German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; first-class city references. B. G., Box 60, 1,242 Broadway.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress for young ladies or grown children; city or travel; good reference. L. D., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—First-class; good packer; first-class hairdresser and seamstress; city reference. M. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—By a French maid and seamstress; had charge of children for years; recommended by present employer. 822 Madison Av.

MAID.—By a good dressmaker as maid and seamstress; willing to travel; reference. M. O., 874 6th Av.

MAID.—By a first-class maid; speaks French and German. M. L., 152 West 25th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German Protestant woman as first-class laundress; will do some chamberwork; best reference; country. 458 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family; willing to go to the country; best city reference. K. F., 361 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; private family. Apply at present employer's, 14 West 9th St.

Nurses.

CHILD'S NURSE or LADY'S MAID or TO CARE for Elderly Person.—By reliable Protestant girl; best reference. 54 East 69th St., present employer's.

FRENCH NURSE or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By reliable Protestant girl; best reference from present employer. 54 East 69th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; understands care of sick babies; best city references; no objection to country. 303 West 43d St.; no cards.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By first-class, competent, trustworthy infant's nurse; willing, obliging; best references, personal. 1,531 Broadway, near 45th St.

NURSE or COMPANION.—To either an aged lady or invalid; would manage and housekeep, where there are growing children; accustomed to ocean travel and never seasick; unquestionable reference; country a preference. E. Howel, Box 255 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly competent with bottle babies; best personal city reference. 913 6th Av.

NURSE.—By Irish girl, lately landed, to mind children and assist with housework; city or country. B. K., Box 212 Times.

NURSE.—By a well-educated French person as nurse to growing children; best city references. Alice, 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent North German; fluent French; best city references. H. F., 341 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By French-American girl, 18, as nurse to one or two children. 427 2d Av.; ring Rimbach's bell.

NURSE.—To take entire charge of a bottle baby. 1,060 1st Av.

TRAINED NURSE.—Will take entire charge of infant or invalid, and be useful in many ways; small pay during Summer; good references. Morse, 448 Gold St., Brooklyn.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—First-class; in a small private family; understands her business thoroughly; best city reference; city or country. S., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses and wines; make salads; carve; excellent references. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—By first-class German girl; thoroughly competent in her duties; country preferred; reference. 593 2d Av., rear.

WAITRESS.—By English Protestant, or would go as parlormaid; thoroughly experienced; first-class family. Annie, Box 259 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for her waitress and parlormaid in the country; six years' reference. 49 West 51st St.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—Understands wines, salads; first-class references. M., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; understands care of silver; salads; can take butler's place; best reference. 81 West 45th St., Flynn's bell.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; first-class; in private family; take butler's place; carves; best city references; city or country. 219 2d Av.

WAITRESS, &c.—Exceptionally good waitress; also efficient French maid; highly recommended by present employer. 823 Madison Av.

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family in country; can fill butler's place; best city reference. C. C. 82, 1242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as waitress or chambermaid in private family. B., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By Protestant girl in private family; good reference. 311 East 88th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes a few private customers at her parlors or out; elite only. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

TO EUROPE.—By a young refined girl to go with lady to Europe for passage; reference. Norwegian, Box 806 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a reliable man; thoroughly experienced in his work; can valet if required; long reference from first-class city families, who will cheerfully recommend him. A. J., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Gentleman recommends highly his servant, or as courier; has traveled around the world; speaks English, French, German fluently; age 32. Wertheimer, 140 West 33d St., Room 3.

BUTLER and VALET.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John T., 211 West 86th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent single man; willing and obliging; excellent valet; neat appearance; highest personal recommendations. Call or address King, 619 Madison Av.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife; English; city or country; both competent servants; willing and obliging; city reference. 158 East 49th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; first-class reference; thorough servant; willing and obliging; no objection to go anywhere. R. G., 134 West 28th St., Room 20.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; first-class worker; sober, honest; 2½ years with last employer; city references. N. M., Box 359 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A gentleman wishes to recommend his butler, who has lived in his service three years; sober, trustworthy man. G. P., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to find a place for her butler; a sober, competent man; for three months. Apply at 14 West 10th St., during this current week, before 10 A. M.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler; well recommended by present employers; in private family; first-class city and country references. B., 14 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—English, 28, tall, neat appearance; excellent hand on salads, carving, silver, &c.; city or country; best references. J. B., 100 East 31st St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By first-class Protestant help; best references; country preferred; last employer can be seen. L. W., Box 318 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady would like to procure a place for her butler, whom she can highly recommend. 11 North Washington Square.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler in a private family; thoroughly experienced; first-class city reference. 45 West 57th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, competent man in a private family; sober and willing; first-class city reference. 154 West 50th St.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes situation for butler; highly recommended. Apply at present employer's, 35 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—English; personal references for several years from city and country; just disengaged. G. F., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—A lady will recommend her English butler to any one wanting a first-class man. M. M., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By English butler, with

ARSENIC TO KILL THREE

THIRTEEN GRAINS FOUND IN A PORTION OF MRS. BLISS'S STOMACH.

So Testified Prof. Mott in the Trial of Mrs. Fleming, Who Is Accused of Causing Her Mother's Death—Dr. Scheele Begins to Testify as to Results of His Analyses—The Recorder Threatens to Hold Night Sessions.

Four grains of arsenic are held by toxicologists to be a fatal dose for an adult. Dr. Henry A. Mott testified yesterday in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, that he had found thirteen grains of arsenic in the half of the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach which had been given to him for analysis.

At the conclusion of the day's testimony Dr. Walter T. Scheele had not given his testimony as to how much arsenic he had found in the other half of the contents of the stomach which had been given to him for analysis, but he testified that he had found some arsenic in the substance of the stomach itself.

More expert testimony was put in evidence yesterday than on any previous day during the trial. The Recorder threatened at the opening of the court to hold night sessions if better progress was not made, and the threat seemed to have its effect, for there were fewer arguments between counsel on opposing sides than usual.

Mr. Brooke formally objected to the reception in evidence of every article offered by the prosecution, either on the ground that it had not been safely kept since it was taken from Mrs. Bliss's flat or on the ground that the ownership could not be or had not been traced to the defendant, Mrs. Fleming. The Recorder admitted everything connected with Mrs. Bliss, but ruled out the pieces of carpet taken from the rooms in the Colonial Hotel, where Mrs. Fleming staid, and some lump sugar found among her effects.

Both arsenic and antimony were found by Dr. Mott in the bottom of the broken pitcher which was alleged to have contained the poisoned clam chowder from which Mrs. Bliss died, but no attempt has been made as yet to trace the ownership of this pitcher to Mrs. Fleming.

The cross-examination of Dr. Mott by Mr. Brooke did not last ten minutes, and consisted of a few unimportant questions.

Mrs. Fleming entered Part III. of General Sessions, where the trial is being held, a few minutes before the Recorder. She looked bright and cheerful. During the reception of Dr. Mott's testimony she sat quietly listening, and displayed no outward signs of emotion.

Prof. Mott, examined by Dr. O'Sullivan, said he had found a piece of potato and a piece of clam in the contents of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss, submitted to him for analysis. He had taken micro-photographs of these substances, which he produced.

At Mr. Brooke's objection, the Recorder refused to admit the photographs in evidence, and Dr. O'Sullivan had them marked for identification.

Dr. Mott said he had also tested the contents of the stomach by qualitative analysis for other poisonous substances. He found no other poisons present. He found tartaric acid present, among other things. This concluded Dr. Mott's direct examination on the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach, which had been placed in a cologne bottle at the autopsy by Dr. O'Hanlon.

The stomach itself, which had been placed by Dr. O'Hanlon in a decanter, was the next subject of testimony. Dr. Mott said that after he had received half of Mrs. Bliss's stomach he had cut off three pieces like that in a bottle. This was offered in evidence by Dr. O'Sullivan, but its reception was objected to by Mr. Brooke, and the Recorder sustained his objection.

Dr. Mott then told how he had taken a second piece of the stomach, added chlorate of potash and hydrochloric acid, then made hydrogen, and passed it through a solution of these substances to expel the free chlorine. He then added to the solution nitrate of silver and ammonia, which gave him two precititates—one, argentic arsenate; the other, red oxide of antimony, showing the presence of both arsenic and antimony in the piece of stomach which he had examined.

Mr. Brooke at this point objected to the reception of this evidence, on the ground that the stomach was three months old when examined by the witness.

Dr. Mott, in reply to a question by Dr. O'Sullivan, said the stomach, when he analyzed it, was well preserved. Dr. O'Sullivan wished to bring out that the good state of preservation of the stomach was due to the arsenic which it contained, but the question was not allowed.

Dr. Mott's first quantitative analysis of a portion of the stomach resulted in the production of .0125l of a grain of white arsenic. By the next experiment he obtained .0273 of a grain of tartar emetic, which is a chemical compound of tartaric acid, soda, and antimony. Calculating from these results, the half of the stomach which he had in his possession had in it .663 of a grain of arsenic and .1446 of a grain of antimony.

The famous pitcher with the broken side, supposed to have contained the clam chowder which concealed the poison, was next handed to Dr. Mott. He said he had made a microscopic examination of the substance left in the pitcher. His opinion was that part of this substance consisted of clams. He could not identify it absolutely, because the fungous growth had disintegrated the fibres, and prevented the making of a proper slide for the microscope.

Dr. Mott subjected part of the contents of the pitcher to the Reinsch test for arsenic. He found evidence of sugar and tartaric acid by testing with sulphuric acid. He also tried Marsh's test for arsenic—the arsenic mirror test. He tested these mirrors with calcium hypochlorite, and some of them dissolved instantly, others not, proving the presence of arsenic and antimony. A small bottle, containing part of the sediment in the bottom of the pitcher, mechanically separated, was marked in evidence.

The vomit expelled from Mrs. Bliss's stomach shortly before she died was next taken up. Dr. Mott said that he took two cubic centimeters of this and boiled it with hydrochloric acid and strips of copper. Then the mixture was allowed to stand for fifteen hours. He took out two of the strips of copper and found them incrusted with some substance. He heated the strips in a test tube with a fine orifice and got a ring of white crystalline powder under the orifice. He dissolved this substance in water, added it to nitrate of silver and a few drops of ammonia, when the result was the production of yellow argentic arsenite. By a somewhat similar process with other strips of copper he obtained red oxide of antimony.

The pie found in Mrs. Bliss's house after her death was ruled out through some formality in identification. This brought the direct questions about the analysis to an end, and Dr. O'Sullivan then asked the witness some general questions.

Dr. Mott said that he had separated from the contents of the stomach 13.226 grains of arsenic. This was not all the arsenic there, because he had not examined all the contents. He found .229 of a grain of antimony calculated as tartar emetic. This would be equal to 1.13 grains of antimony for that part of the contents of the stomach which he received. At the same rate there would have been 15.04 grains of arsenic separated from the contents in his possession had all of it been tested.

In the portion of the stomach—about half—Dr. Mott said he had separated out .1251 of a grain of arsenic and .0.73 of a grain of antimony as tartar emetic.

Dr. O'Sullivan said something to Mr. McIntyre at this point in a low tone, though not so low as to preclude the jury hearing what was said. Mr. Brooke suddenly broke in:

"I object to Dr. O'Sullivan's remarks."

"It was merely to confer with my associate," said Dr. Sullivan. "Some persons have long ears."

"And some private counsel have very long motives," retorted Mr. Brooke.

"That will do, gentlemen," said the Recorder.

"The actual amount of arsenic separated from the bottle containing the contents of Mrs. Bliss's stomach," said Dr. Mott, after making a calculation, "together with the piece of stomach itself given to me, was 13.3541 grains of white arsenic. The total amount of antimony I separated calculated as tartar emetic was .2563 of a grain."

The Recorder suggested that perhaps the members of the jury did not understand decimals. Dr. Mott at once instructed them, pointing out that .85 was rather more than one-third when expressed as a vulgar fraction.

Dr. Mott was asked what other articles were submitted to him for analysis, and he replied that there were some lump sugar, two pieces of carpet, the cover of a tin pail, and a tea tray. These articles were found among Mrs. Fleming's effects after she was arrested in the Colonial Hotel.

Mr. Brooke made a vigorous objection to the admission of the analyses of these articles in evidence, on the ground that they had not been clearly traced to Mrs. Fleming's ownership. He reminded the Recorder that he had previously said the ownership of these articles must be clearly proved before they could be admitted.

Mr. McIntyre made a long speech, in which he said that possession could be inferred without absolute proof of ownership. Suppose that the defendant had been charged with receiving stolen goods, would the Court not put it upon the defendant to explain how these goods came into her possession? He quoted the case of the Chicago bomb-throwers to show that ownership could be inferred, and that it was to be left to the jury until the contrary was shown.

Mr. Brooke pointed out that there was not even presumptive evidence of Mrs. Fleming's ownership or possession of these articles. Mrs. Fleming was arrested in the Colonial Hotel on Sept. 3. The next day or the day after, the things not needed in the room were taken out by order of the manager and stored in the cellar, where they remained a month before they were taken away by Acting Inspector McCullagh.

The Recorder overruled Mr. Brooke's objection, and decided that Mrs. Fleming's effects, taken from the storeroom of the Colonial Hotel, should be submitted to the jury without further proof of identity.

The tray was again shown to Dr. Mott, and he recognized it as the first article of Mrs. Fleming's effects which he had examined. He saw a deposit on the tray and tested it. He found arsenious sulphide and antimonic sulphide in this deposit. He also obtained arsenic and antimony mirrors by the Marsh test from another portion of the same deposit.

After recess, Mrs. Fleming, who came into the courtroom ten minutes before the Recorder, spent the intervening time in an earnest and animated conversation with her half-sister, Florence Bliss. She seemed in good spirits, and smiled several times as she talked.

Dr. Mott again took the stand, and his examination was resumed by Dr. O'Sullivan, who handed the witness the small Japanese vase. A piece of this vase had been broken off by Dr. Scheele, and retained by him for analysis. The witness recognized this vase as the one which he had received on Dec. 3, 1895.

The vase, after being submitted to chemical analysis by Dr. Mott, was found to have ordinary white arsenic incrusted on its inner surface. No other poison was found in this vase.

The package of cutloaf sugar was the next object submitted to analysis by Dr. Mott.

Mr. Brooke objected to the reception of the lump sugar in evidence, because it had no distinct characteristics apart from other lump sugar by which it could be identified.

The Recorder said he had his doubts about the sugar, as being an article of common use, which could not be absolutely identified.

Mr. McIntyre withdrew the sugar, saying that he would connect it later with the case.

"Omitting the article of sugar," said Dr. O'Sullivan, "what was the next article which you examined?"

"Two pieces of carpet."

These were the samples of carpet, one taken from the back room and the other from the front room, of the apartments in the Colonial Hotel occupied by Mrs. Fleming at the time Mrs. Bliss died. They were handed, in a wide glass bottle, to Dr. Mott, and he identified them.

While Mr. Brooke was objecting to the introduction of the pieces of carpet as having no possible personal connection with Mrs. Fleming, Mr. McIntyre interrupted him, and said:

"I consider that the pieces of carpet approach so near the danger line that I will withdraw them."

Mr. Brooke next argued against the admission of an oyster-stew can cover in evidence. The cover was admitted, however. Dr. Mott said that he found antimony on the cover.

Dr. O'Sullivan tried again to submit a piece of the carpet in evidence, and Recorder Goff said that, considering that the carpet had covered the rooms in the Colonial Hotel for two years, and that these rooms had been repeatedly occupied by guests before and after Mrs. Fleming's stay, he would rule out the carpet altogether.

The cross-examination of Dr. Mott by Mr. Brooke began at 3 o'clock. The first question was how long it took the witness to make the analyses of the contents of the stomach.

"From Nov. 11 to Nov. 22," was the reply.

"Then it took you eleven days to exhibit these results in evidence?"

"Yes."

It took Dr. Mott twenty-one days to analyze the stomach. He did other work at the same time.

"Did you examine any of the exhibits for volatile poisons?"

"I did not."

"Did you examine any of the exhibits for vegetable poisons or ptomaines?"

"I did not."

There was a hum of excitement in the court when Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the next witness, was called. It had been whispered that the defense would make a strong attack upon the credibility of this witness's testimony.

After the oath had been administered to Dr. Scheele, he made a motion with his hand, bringing the Bible near his lips, but did not kiss it. Mr. Brooke noticed the omission, and called the Recorder's attention to it. The Recorder ordered the witness to be resworn, and every one in court watched him kiss the book when the oath was put this time.

In answer to Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Scheele said that he had studied chemistry in Germany, where he had received the degrees of Ph. C. and Ph. D.

Dr. O'Sullivan wished to show that Dr. Scheele was an expert criminal chemist in Germany. Mr. Brooke objected to this question, partly from the fact that Assistant District Attorney McIntyre had successfully objected to the putting of the same question by Dr. O'Sullivan, who was then for the defense, in the Buchanan trial. Mr. McIntyre laughed, and said he withdrew his objection. The question was finally admitted, but the Recorder would not allow it to be answered in the form it was put.

Dr. Scheele described how he had first examined all his reagents to see that they contained no arsenic. He found them pure. He wrote down the tests, he said, as he made them.

The stomach of Mrs. Bliss was given to him by Coroner O'Meagher, and he retained half of it for analysis. He found three-quarters of an ounce of dark fluid impregnated in the portion which he kept. His first discovery was made under the microscope. By crystallizing out the purified squeezings of the stomach he found the characteristic octohedric crystals of arsenic. He also got the kakodyl odor from these crystals. This is the strong garlic smell which only arsenic, among inorganic substances, is supposed to give.

The witness said he made tests of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss, which included morphine, apomorphine, nicotine, and other possible alkaloid poisons. He also made tests to include the possibility of Mrs. Bliss's death from any of the body ferments known as ptomaines.

The mineral poisons were next taken up. Dr. Scheele said that he found sulphide of arsenic and sulphide of antimony in solutions, which he had prepared from pieces of the stomach. He also used the Marsh test for arsenic and antimony and found them both present.

Specimens of the various kinds of arsenic and antimony, enveloped in sealed glass tubes, were submitted by Dr. Scheele and marked in evidence. These were all found, he testified, in portions of the stomach of Mrs. Bliss. The laboratory apparatus used by him, consisting of wash bottles, enamelled pincers, and glass tubes, was shown to the jury to examine, but not marked in evidence.

The witness testified that the arsenic was present in the stomach in the form of white arsenic, and the antimony was present in the form of tartar emetic.

Mrs. Fleming, who had been comparatively quiet during the taking of Dr. Mott's testimony, brightened up considerably when Dr. Scheele went on the stand. She talked freely to her half-sister and her counsel while Dr. Scheele was giving his evidence. When the time for adjournment came she lingered for a few minutes in the courtroom chatting and laughing with the acquaintances, who crowded forward to speak to her.

Suicide in a Freight Yard.

An unknown man, supposed from his appearance to be a laborer, put his head under the wheels of a moving freight car in the Van Nest freight yard yesterday morning, and was decapitated. W. T. Frost of 1,079 Washington Avenue, who was in charge of the train, was arrested, and in the Morrisania Police Court was remanded to the Coroner. According to his story the man was first seen walking along the track next to that on which the engine and freight cars stood. He had gone half way across the yards when the engine started in the same direction. As it passed him he suddenly kneeled down and placed his head on the track. The rear truck of a car passed over the man's neck.

New Ferry Company Organizes.

The new company which will hereafter control the Hoboken ferries has been finally organized. At a meeting which was held yesterday Roswell Eldridge was chosen President, Garrett A. Hobert Vice President, and Louis A. Eldridge was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

THE GRAND LODGE ADJOURNS.

Proposed Rearrangement of the Masonic Districts of the State.

The Masonic Grand Lodge, which had been in session in the hall at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue since Tuesday afternoon, concluded its labors yesterday and adjourned. It will not meet again until next June, unless the Grand Master calls it together in some emergency.

The Grand Master was authorized at the session yesterday to appoint a committee of five to rearrange the Masonic districts into which the State is divided on an equable and convenient plan, taking into consideration the erection of the Greater New-York. The committee is to report at the next meeting of the Grand Lodge.

On the recommendation of Past Grand Master Clinton F. Paige, Chairman of the Committee on Jurisprudence, the applications of the Supreme Councils of Chile and San Domingo for fraternal recognition and an interchange of representatives were denied, because the councils are working under the authority of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. When independent Symbolic Grand Lodges are formed in those countries applications for recognition and interchange of representatives will be favorably entertained. Meanwhile, Master Masons coming from the jurisdictions of Chile and San Domingo will be recognized, and will be accorded the privileges of visiting lodges in this State.

It was directed that warrants be issued to Mongaup Lodge, at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y.; Melrose Lodge, at Angelica, Allegany County, N. Y.; Sterling Lodge, in Brooklyn, and Composite Lodge, in this city. These lodges have been working under dispensation for a year.

James B. Gillie, Chairman of the Trustees of the Hall and Asylum Fund, announced that the cornerstone of the Memorial Building, at Utica, N. Y., which is to be devoted exclusively to the care of children, will be laid by the Grand Master with appropriate ceremonies on June 29.

Past Grand Master Vrooman presented to the Grand Lodge a portrait of the late Past Grand Master John Hodge, who died soon after the close of the last annual communication. The gift was made in behalf of many friends of Mr. Hodge, and was accepted for the lodge by Grand Master Stewart.

George L. Kingston of Buffalo and Rufus T. Griggs of Brooklyn were appointed Commissioners of Appeals.

The Grand officers were installed by Past Grand Master Wen Eyck, and the meeting was then closed.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AS HOSTS.

Patriotic Addresses at a Reception Given by Them Yesterday.

The 800 pupils connected with the Rhinelander School of the Children's Aid Society gave a reception yesterday afternoon to Lafayette Post, G. A. R., of this city and the Daughters of the Revolution.

The reception was held in the handsome school building at 350 East Eighty-eighth Street. The large assembly hall on the second floor was handsomely decorated with American flags and banners, and everything was done to make the occasion a patriotic one.

The children of the school sang patriotic songs, and Miss Mary Phillips, on behalf of the Daughters of the Revolution, presented to the school a steel engraving of Stuart's portrait of Washington and a bas-relief of Martha Washington by Linstrom, the Swedish sculptor. Miss Phillips delivered a short address, in which she told of the virtues of the first President and his wife, and urged the pupils to emulate them.

Ex-Assistant United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts presented a fac simile of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech, which was the gift of the Patria Club. Mr. Roberts spoke of the unity of every American to uphold the American flag, and said he was once standing on the summit of Mount Vesuvius, looking upon the beauties of the Bay of Naples, when an American warship steamed into view, with the Stars and Stripes at her masthead. That was more beautiful, he said, than all the natural glories of the scene.

Col. Henry H. Adams of Lafayette Post presented the school with a copy of the Declaration of Independence, a history of the flag, and a copy of Gilbert's Primer.

A copy of Washington's inaugural address was presented to the school by the young women of the girls' night class. There was also exhibited a banner loaned to Lafayette Post by Capt. Wallace Foster of Indianapolis, Ind.

Mr. Dupuy, Superintendent of the Children's Aid Society schools, made a few remarks on the work of the schools, and Col. Henry P. Butler told the pupils never to forget their Americanism, but to be ready to assert it whenever necessary. F. Delano Weeks of the Patria Club also spoke.

Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Houghton, Mrs. Houghton, William Irwin Martin, W. L. Grosvenor, Mrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham, Miss Bertha Howard Potter, Miss Grace Howard Potter, and George W. Cowes.

PARADE OF BROOKLYN CHILDREN.

Gov. Morton Will Review Sunday School Scholars To-day.

The Republican politicians of Brooklyn are much interested over the fact that Gov. Morton is to be in Brooklyn to-day. He is to review the Anniversary Day parade of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union. The chief division of the parade will be on the Long Meadow at Prospect Park. Mayor Wurster will also be present.

The thirty-fifth anniversary and parade of the Eastern District Sunday School Association took place yesterday. The line of march was Bedford Avenue from the fountain to Flushing Avenue and return. Mayor Wurster reviewed the little tots as they passed the reviewing stand at the fountain.

All the Sabbath schools of the Protestant Churches in that section of the city were in line, and it was estimated that fully 20,000 children paraded. The residences along the line of march were decorated with flags and bunting. Samuel H. MacDowell was the Grand Marshal. The parade was divided into twenty divisions. After the parade had been dismissed the children returned to their respective schools, where they were served with ice cream, cake, and fruits.

Jersey City Tots in Line.

The forty-second annual parade of the Sunday-schools of Jersey City took place yesterday. There were 12,000 children in line. The procession was divided into four divisions.

The first division was composed of the schools of Lower Jersey City, and marched to Van Voort Park; the second division represented the Bergen section, and marched to Bergen Square; the third division, composed of the South Bergen schools, marched to Bergen Avenue, and the fourth division, representing Hudson City, marched to Sherman Place.

J. V. Forster was Grand Marshal. The aides were Horace H. Farrier, Edward E. Stringham, John T. Plass, James Newton, Edward B. Frazer, George Post, J. B. Appiegate, Stephen Smith, H. H. Shopp, W. A. Gregory, H. A. Chamberlain, F. E. Blake, and C. H. McCarty. The procession was reviewed by Mayor Wanser and the city authorities.

Commencement at Hamilton Institute.

The commencement exercises of Hamilton Institute, 105 West Eighty-second Street, were held yesterday in the rooms of the West Side Republican Club, in the Hotel Endicott, on West Eighty-second Street. The programme included songs, piano solos, and recitations in English and French. Among those who took part were Miss Mae Scholefield, J. Stanford Brown, Richard Heather, John Miller, Franklin Gunther, Frederick Moffut, Miss Buckingham, Herbert Drake, Donald Vaughan, Percy Eglee, Dudley Hall, Jr., Douglas C. MacMurtrie, Cyril F. Dos Passos, Condict Cutler, Jr., Miss Presby, Mr. Avery, Ernest Wells, Clifford Peets, Byron Matteson, J. Arthur Brown, Charles Aitken, Harry Brooks, Henry D. Carey, Jr., and Harry Miller. The Principal, N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., presided, and after an address reviewing the work of the school year just finished, announced the award of honors and medals and presented the diplomas.

Whitney's Whereabouts Important.

The suit of William Gordon against the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn and the Trustees of the East River Bridge to enjoin the payment of $200,000 for the Uhlmann bridge franchise was called for trial in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, and Stephen M. Hoye asked for an adjournment, as his clerk, Mr. Whitney, who was familiar with the case, had gone to Florida to see a sick friend. A short time after the statement had been made that Mr. Whitney was in Florida one of the counsel for the Commissioners said that he had just been talking with Mr. Whitney, who was then in Mr. Hoye's office. Justice Clement said he doubted whether Mr. Whitney had been in Florida, and he was going to find out whether he had been imposed on. The case was adjourned until next Monday.

GAINED THEIR DEGREES

GRADUATES OF THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

Annual Commencement in Carnegie Hall—George F. Swan, the Salutatorian, and James H. Shipley the Valedictorian—Chancellor MacCracken Tells of Progress in the Past Year and Asks for Further Support for the Institution.

The New-York University held its sixty-fourth commencement in Carnegie Hall last night, when the parquette and lower tiers of boxes of the house were filled with alumni, students, and friends of the institution.

On the platform were Chancellor Henry M. MacCracken, the Deans and Faculties of the various schools of the university, members of the Council of the university, including President Charles Butler; Mayor Strong, William F. Havemeyer, James Talcott, ex-Judge Myer S. Isaacs, Dr. A. B. De Freecé, James Stokes, Benjamin H. Bayliss, the Rev. Dr. John Hall, Dr. John P. Munn, Dr. C. Inslee Pardee, Charles H. Snow, Clarence D. Ashley, and Israel C. Pearson.

The only decorations were banners of the Greek letter societies. These were festooned from the first tier, in which were gathered the members of the fraternities, who enlivened the exercises with their various cries as their members appeared among the speakers. The Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music.

The presence of Charles Butler, the venerable President of the council, was especially noted. He is now ninety-five years old, and he has attended fifty-four commencements as a member of the council.

After the opening prayer, the Bachelor orations were delivered. By decision of the Faculty, the first honor was divided between George Francis Swan, selected for the salutatory oration, and James Henry Shipley, the valedictorian. The other orators were:

John Prentice Taylor, Latin philosophical oration; Thomas James Maccabe, scientific oration; Frederick Seward Gibson, "The Science of History"; Charles Girard Wheeler, "The Ills of Civilization"; Lawrence Woodward Whitney, "Public Services of Albert Gallatin"; Charles Morris Myers, "The Development of the Study of the Hebrew Grammar"; Charles Field Smith Whitney, "The Attitude of the United States Government Toward Arbitration."

The graduates were awarded degrees as follows:

Bachelor of Arts—Eric Bostroem, Francis Treadway Clayton, William Barnes Frith, Frederick Seward Gibson, Walter James Greacen, Edward Townsend McKenzie, Charles La Rue Mead, Eugene Smith Mills, Charles Morris Myers, Willard Francis Ottarson, Arthur Leonard Parsons, George Francis Swan, John Prentice Taylor, Chester Field Smith Whitney, and Lawrence Woodward Whitney.

Bachelor of Philosophy—Louis Becker, Martin J. Blehn, George Nathan Boehm, Wallace Leonard Durant, Frederick J. Handy, Thomas Jones Maccabe, Bruce Gretton Phillips, John Henderson Pritchard, Julius Emil Walscheid, and Charles Girard Wheeler.

Bachelor of Science—John Furlong Creeden, Edwin Clarence Eckel, Simon Goodelman, Perry Bartlett Hough, Frederick P. Kafka, Boris Mazur, Gustave Morris Meyer, James Henry Shipley, and Claude Cecil Smith.

Certificate in Engineering—John Furlong Creeden, Edwin Clarence Eckel, Frederick P. Kafka, and Gustave Morris Meyer.

Civil Engineer—Thomas Floy Adriance, B. S., and Isaac Henry Girby, B. S.

The following degrees were also conferred:

Master of Arts—Elsie Welling Atwater, Mitchell Bronk, Homer C. Bristol, Margaret G. Bradford, Elmer Ernest Count, Theodore Arthur Kessler, Josephine Howard, Anselm Vinet Hiester, Edward Mansfield McGuffey, Emma Gregg Mateer, Robert Livingston Rudolph, Edith Parker Thomson, and Rawson Warren.

Master of Science—William Lawrence A. Dalton.

Master of Philosophy—Frank Gaylord Gilman, Alice B. Dudek, and Charles Gray Shaw.

Doctor of Philosophy—Henry Lewis, Farquhar David McRae, and Arthur Cecil Perry.

Master of Pedagogy—Eva Averell, Marion McAdam Christie, Margaret Crownshield, Frank Deerwester, George Albert Disbrow, Estelle Forchheimer, John James Jenkins, Frederick Tristrano Johnson, Mary Elizabeth Keegan, Flora Allen Martin, and Mary Augusta Requa.

Doctor of Pedagogy—Thomas Orville Baker, Mary Elizabeth Coffin, Charles M. Light, John Melville, Charlotte May Pink, and Henry Roberts Russell.

Honorary degrees were conferred as follows:

Doctor of Laws—Thomas Hunter and Israel C. Russell.

Doctor of Divinity—The Rev. Francis H. Marling, the Rev. Frank O. Ballard, and the Rev. James M. Philputt.

The award of prizes followed, the recipients being:

Notebook Prize, $20—Daniel D. Tompkins; Latin, $50—Eugene S. Mills; German, $50—Joseph B. Solomon; Hebrew—First, $30, Vincent Noll, and second, $20, John R. Pratt; chemical, $25—James H. Shipley; Butler Euclean—First, $30, Frederick S. Gibson, and second, $20, Lawrence W. Whitney; James Gordon Bennett Prize, $60—Thomas J. Maccabe; William D. Inman Fellowship, $300 a year—James H. Shipley; A. Ogden Butler Fellowship, $300 a year—John Prentice Taylor.

Chancellor McCracken, in the closing announcement, said:

Three significant events mark the progress of New-York University this year:

First—The opening of the new university halls at Washington Square, with more students gathered there in the Law School, one-half the Graduate School, and the School of Pedagogy than were ever before found on that ancient site in its sixty-five years of history. More than 600 students have thronged those bright halls.

Second—The formal opening of University Heights and the beginning of work on its east and west borders, where the walls of the library and Residence Hall are rising to-day, the journey between which, even in a straight line, is over 1,200 feet, or almost a quarter of a mile. The State of New-York, by special act this year, has enacted that this glorious campus may be kept by us as an unbroken unit for all coming time.

Third—The changing and shortening of our name to New-York University, dropping three four unnecessary words. Our work is so much greater than ever before that we would strip ourselves, in order to accomplish it, of all superfluous weight. We can cable our new name to Moscow or Peking for one half less dollars than our long name of a year ago.

The gifts of the year have been well directed. Sixteen scholarships have been founded by three persons, amounting to more than $70,000. The gift of the library made last year has been increased by the cost of the museum now in course of erection. A Residence Hall has been given us, to compare in cost with the largest residence halls in American universities. The gifts to the library and engineering school plant have been larger than in any former year.

New-York University has now tested its unique plan of working through three great centres, the whole being administered by the University Council from its office at Washington Square. The result is an entire success.

We ask the Greater New-York when it shall put on its new name and its new life to make New-York University such as the university that bears the name of the second city in the world ought to be. We ask the continent which shall look up to New-York as its metropolis, to inquire and determine whether this claim of ours is not a well-founded claim; that, according to our means we have done for knowledge and culture and the good of mankind not a whit less than any one of the twenty chief universities in these United States. If you of New-York and America find this claim true, and that we have been faithful with two talents, then intrust us with two talents more. The New-York University on its present vantage ground wants $2,000,000 of additional productive endowment, and will do more with that sum, because of our position, than can possibly be done by any sister university in the United States.

The students and alumni cheered the Chancellor enthusiastically.

Tried to Kill His Wife and Child.

ROME, N. Y., June 4.—Last night Cyrus Gilbert, while in a drunken frenzy, undertook to kill his wife. At 1:30 o'clock Mrs. Gilbert was awakened by a sense of suffocation and found Gilbert standing over the bed with one hand on her mouth and the other holding a shoe knife. Gilbert told his wife he was going to kill her, their little boy, who slept with them, and himself. Then commenced a struggle between husband and wife, the little boy awakening in the meantime and pleading for his mother's life. After the woman had been cut about the throat, hands, and arms several times, she succeeded in getting away and arousing the household. Gilbert then seized the child and ran toward the Black River Canal, in front of the house. The child was taken from him, and Gilbert jumped into the canal. He was pulled out and placed under arrest. Mrs. Gilbert's wounds are not dangerous.

Buckley Had No Chance.

Roundsman John Buckley, who was restored to that position by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, was examined at Police Headquarters yesterday for promotion to a Sergeantcy. The Police Commissioners gave him a merit percentage of 80. If his examination was perfect he could get only 85, which would make a total of 65 per cent. This is ten marks below the percentage necessary to get a place on the eligible list.

CREDITORS OF RICHARD MANSFIELD

Meet and Agree to Accept Notes—He Sends a Good Report.

The creditors of Richard Mansfield met at the Garrick Theatre yesterday to consider propositions by the actor's legal representative, A. W. Gleason, for the settlement of the claims against his client.

It was shown that Mr. Mansfield's total indebtedness at the beginning of the past season was $35,000. Of this sum he has paid $16,000 in pro rata installments, divided among the larger creditors. Mr. Mansfield's illness during the early part of the season, which compelled him to remain idle for nearly eight weeks, greatly interfered with his plans for the payment of his indebtedness.

During the meeting one of the creditors announced that Mr. Mansfield had been indebted to him $12,000, and that the entire amount had been paid, with the addition of 6 per cent. interest, and that he would be entirely satisfied with any arrangement Mr. Mansfield would make for the future.

It was finally agreed by all the representatives of creditors present to accept Mr. Mansfield's notes for six, nine, and twelve months in payment of the balance of his indebtedness.

Among the larger creditors represented were the Demorest Chair Company, J. B. Lippincott & Co. of Philadelphia, the Metropolitan Printing Company, and the Miner Lithograph and Engraving Company. The claim of the Lippincott Company is for royalties on "A Social Highwayman," in which Mr. Mansfield starred E. M. and Joseph Holland last season. It was said by a representative of Mr. Mansfield that this matter does in no way interfere with his lease of the Garrick Theatre, and that the rent of the theatre has been paid in advance to Aug. 1.

Mr. Mansfield is now with his company in the West, and a telegram received from him during the meeting stated that he was playing in Helena, Mon., to enthusiastic audiences, and what was better, that he was meeting with great financial success. The company will return to this city about July 1, when Mr. Mansfield will rest for the Summer.

After a fairly prosperous tour in the Autumn and Winter season of 1894-5, Mr. Mansfield leased Harrigan's Theatre, in West Thirty-fifth Street, renamed it the Garrick Theatre, and paid out nearly all his savings to redecorate and refurnish it, rebuild the stage and dressing rooms, and put in a new electric plant. He opened the house April 23, 1895, with a revival of Bernard Shaw's "Arms and the Man," and put forward various familiar plays in his repertory. His first new play, "The King of Peru," by Louis N. Parker, failed dismally. The burlesque called "Thrilby," which he produced for a Summer attraction, did not draw well. In the early Fall the Hollands began an engagement under his management in a new farce by the Poultons, "A Man with a Past," which fell flat.

So when Mr. Mansfield was prostrated with typhoid fever last September he was already heavily in debt. The "shows" called in to fill time he had reserved for himself did not pay expenses. He began his own tour before he had fairly recovered his strength, acting only one week in his own theatre. His new play, "Rodion," was too sombre to suit the public taste. Last February, by an arrangement with Mr. Mansfield, Charles Frohman took the management of the Garrick Theatre. Mr. Mansfield retains the lease, and will fill his New-York engagement there next Fall. Compared with the financial difficulties of some other American managers, his are very slight, and he will surely overcome them speedily.

CLOSE OF THE CUBAN FAIR.

A Marriage Ceremony Performed Under Two Flags.

The Cuban-American Fair in the Madison Square Garden was brought to an end last night. The managers said they made a good deal of money and many friends for the cause of Cuban independence, and that the entire result was much more gratifying than they had anticipated.

The event of the evening was the marriage of Dr. A. Sidney Angel and Mrs. Lee Villard Hill, who are soon to go to Cuba, the one as a physician and the other as a nurse in the Cuban army. The ceremony was originally fixed for the afternoon, but was postponed until evening, when there were many more spectators.

As soon as visitors to the fair learned that the marriage was to be performed they crowded about the hospital tent, where the couple have had their headquarters since the fair opened, and it was with difficulty that the police and Cuban guards restrained them from breaking into the tent. The American and Cuban flags were held by attendants at the tent entrance, while the band in the gallery played appropriate airs. A lane was made through the crowd to a pavilion in the centre of the floor, and at 8:30, to the air of the wedding march from "Lohengrin," the bridal party emerged from the tent and walked slowly to the pavilion, where the Rev. Alfred W. Hodder of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church awaited them.

The bride was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Du Laney, who is a cousin of Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, United States Consul General to Havana. The bridesmaids were Miss Kitty Rampone and Miss Elia Duernberger. The bridegroom was accompanied by his best man, P. K. Mindil, recently a Cuban correspondent for a New-York newspaper. The bride was given away by Rafael Navarro, a member of the Cuban Junta in this city. During the ceremony the American and Cuban flags were crossed above the bridal couple, and at its conclusion the flags were waved as a signal, the band struck up again, and the big audience cheered. The bridal party returned to the tent, where the newly-wedded couple were besieged by friends and visitors, who offered their congratulations.

The Woman's Congress of Freedom held its last session last evening, and Señor T. Estrada Palma made a short speech, thanking everybody for their interest in the fair, their assistance to the cause of Cuba, and their general good will.

An auction sale of effects was held between 10 and 12 o'clock.

BEATEN BECAUSE HE WORKED.

Striking Bakers Badly Injure One of Their Trade.

Two members of the Bakers' Union waylaid Harris Hofberg, a baker, of 135 Rivington Street, on his way home from work early yesterday morning. They broke a china pitcher over his head and then beat him until he became unconscious. His assailants, Pincus Siegel and Morris Arowitz, have been on strike for some time.

Hofberg was out of work all Winter. He has a wife and four little children to support, and when Pincus Jacobs, a baker at 194 Henry Street, offered him a place, Hofberg took it.

The striking bakers have been at him for some time trying to induce him to give up his work. He refused, on the ground that he must support his family. Siegel and Arowitz were waiting in a doorway at Delancey and Norfolk Streets when he went home from work early yesterday morning.

When he reached the middle of the block one of the men, who had followed him, struck him with a pitcher he was carrying. The pitcher broke, but his assailants kept up the beating with pieces of the pitcher.

Hofberg's screams attracted the attention of two policemen, and his assailants were arrested. Hofberg had fallen unconscious on the sidewalk. An ambulance was called, but when he recovered consciousness he refused to go to the hospital. His wounds were dressed and he was taken home.

Arrested an Organ Grinder.

A hand-organ grinder wandered along Avenue B Wednesday night. Between Second and Third Streets he stopped and began to play. A crowd of children gathered about him, and all went well until he began to play "Sweet Marie" within the hearing of a policeman. The policeman arrested the peripatetic musician, who said his name was Andrew Coppelli of 259 Elizabeth Street. The crowd of children came to the prisoner's rescue, and tore the policeman's clothes and threw stones at him. He arraigned his prisoner in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of violating a city ordinance which forbids playing musical instruments in the street after 7 o'clock. Magistrate Mott said that the ordinance had never been anything more than a resolution introduced by an Alderman, and discharged the prisoner.

Fined for Assaulting His Employer.

Otto Nelson of 242 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street was fined $5 by Magistrate Crane in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of disorderly conduct. He was alleged to have assaulted his employer, G. Levitas, General Manager of the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association. The manager would have made a serious charge, but through respect for Nelson's family he simply made it disorderly conduct.

Bargains in

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Velvet Carpet,

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85 cts.

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CITY AND VICIN

Friday
June 5-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

DRAGGED HER BY THE HAIR

MR. BELASCO TELLS MORE ABOUT THE TRAINING OF MRS. CARTER.

Some Courses in Preparing the Society Woman for the Stage and for Which the Playwright Seeks $65,000 Were of an Athletic Nature—His Cross-Examination Begun—Papers to Show He Owned "The Ugly Duckling."

David Belasco, playwright, is now in the hands of the defendant's counsel in his suit for $65,000 against N. K. Fairbank of Chicago for training Mrs. Leslie Carter to be a star actress.

Before he had finished his direct testimony yesterday he told something about the method of training the society woman. Among other things, he said he dragged her about by the hair and hit her head on the floor. He also told of various exercises of an athletic nature, which were part of the prescribed courses.

In the course of Mr. Belasco's cross-examination before Justice Glegerich and a jury, in Part V. of the Supreme Court, Horace E. Deming, the counsel for Mr. Fairbank, made plain the lines on which he will combat.

When "The Ugly Duckling" company was rushing to demoralization in Omaha March 6, 1891, David Belasco, E. D. Price, manager of the company, and Mrs. Leslie Carter swore to and signed depositions to the effect that Mr. Belasco was the sole owner of the play, scenery, properties, costumes, and everything connected with the production. Before Mr. Belasco had been under Mr. Deming's fire an hour yesterday afternoon the originals of the depositions made in Omaha were produced, and the playwright identified all the signatures. On ex-Judge Dittenhoefer's objection, Mrs. Carter's deposition was ruled out.

It was evident that the production of these documents, which were tattered and worn, was a surprise to the playwright and his counsel. After the session Mr. Belasco said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"That's a pretty piece of business for Herrick and Allen, Fairbank's attorneys, to do. Why, they were the ones who advised us to do that very thing in Omaha. The Sheriff had attached everything, and we acted to save the show."

Mr. Deming had little to say about the depositions, because soon after he presented them the court adjourned until 10:30 o'clock this morning.

It was not so good a day for Mr. Belasco yesterday. Under the occasional guidance of his own counsel, he gave full play to the exercise of his dramatic talent, and for long and frequent periods held Judge, jurors, and a crowd that filled the seats and standing room interested in his impassioned narrative of the difficulties encountered in bringing a society woman to be an emotional actress.

When Mr. Deming took hold of the witness it was different, and every time he followed an answer by starting on an impassioned oratorical effort he was quickly called to order.

Mrs. Carter was not in the courtroom. She will not appear until it is time for her to testify. Mr. Fairbank sat near his counsel all day, and chewed cigars incessantly. He paid little attention to Mr. Belasco when, during the first hour, the playwright was telling of minor things. He smiled when the witness pushed merely and with many wavings of arms through the telling of the athletic work required in preparing Mrs. Carter for her flying trip to the top rung of the ladder, but when Mr. Deming began the cross-examination soon after the recess he squared around, faced Belasco, took a firmer hold of his cigar, and was intensely attentive until adjournment.

Mr. Belasco's opening testimony was directed to show through a financial transaction that Mr. Fairbank, his attorneys being his agents, was the proprietor of "The Ugly Duckling."

Mr. Dittenhoefer, to show that Mr. Belasco was not the proprietor of "The Ugly Duckling," put in evidence the letter heads used on the tour. The printing on them read:

"Mrs. Leslie Carter, under the management of E. D. Price; artistic work under the supervision of Mr. David Belasco."

A copy of a letter written by Mr. Belasco to Mr. Fairbank was produced and identified. It was written when Mr. Belasco was about to start for Europe, and was addressed to Mr. Fairbank, at the Chicago Club. The letter read:

Dear Mr. Fairbank: I have seen Mr. Morrison and the business affairs have been settled. He has vouchers and statements and the little money left I have pushed my check for. I am leaving for Europe and will let my account stand till my return, when you will be in New-York and I can see you. Yours truly,

DAVID BELASCO.

"Four or five months after my return from Europe, about the end of July, 1891, I sent a letter to Mr. Fairbank, from whom I had not heard," said Mr. Belasco.

A draft of this letter was offered. Mr. Deming objected, because the draft was full of erasures, and was not the same as the letter alleged to have been sent. He declared his client had not received the letter.

"I always write out my letters, and then copy them," said Mr. Belasco. "I'm afraid they'd be too theatrical. I want to cut out the theatrical words so I can get down to earth. The draft of the letter was admitted. It was as follows:

My Dear Mr. Fairbank: I wrote you some time ago to know when you would be in New-York. I hear you have been here and have gone without letting me know. Will you kindly let me know when I can see you?

"I waited five or six months after sending this letter," said Mr. Belasco, "hoping I would receive a reply from Mr. Fairbank. Then I sent another letter." This letter read:

Dear Mr. Fairbank: I have waited as long as I feel is fair. I spent much valuable time in your service, and as you know, sacrificed all my other interests to your business. I must have my bill settled and at once. When can I see you and where, or would you prefer me to communicate with Mr. Allen? I have hitherto refrained from mentioning my private affairs with you to him, as you requested. But now I must. A quick reply will oblige yours truly,

DAVID BELASCO.

"I met Mr. Allen in Chicago, where I went to attend the opening performance of 'Miss Helyett,' in June or July, 1892," continued the witness. "Benjamin F. Roeder was with me, and told Mr. Allen I must see Mr. Fairbank. He advised me to go back to New-York, saying: 'I will have the matter attended to.' I went back.

"I was in Chicago in August of the same year, and called on Mr. Allen again. I asked him why he hadn't called on Mr. Fairbank and had my bill settled. He said Mr. Fairbank had been away salmon-fishing, or something like that, but he promised to attend to the matter as soon as he could."

Mr. Belasco identified a card he found in Mrs. Carter's dressing room during the ninety-ninth performance of "The Heart of Maryland" this year. It bore the name of Charles L. Allen. Written on it was this: "Mrs. Carter: Can I see you after the play to congratulate you?"

"I had a conversation with Mr. Allen," said Mr. Belasco. "He shook hands with me and said: 'Belasco, this woman is a great actress. You have done wonders with her.' We chatted a while and Mr. Allen said: 'Belasco, it's too bad about that lawsuit. I'm sorry it's occurred. It's a nasty business. It's not serious.' He asked me to talk to him about it. I said: 'No, sir; you're one of Mr. Fairbank's attorneys, and I don't know what you want me to talk about or what your object is in coming here.'

"Will you please state what you did in connection with the coaching and instruction of Mrs. Carter?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

"Mrs. Carter was an amateur, and very crude," said the witness, "full of mannerisms, and a society woman, without any knowledge whatever of the stage. I first had her walk into a room, showing her for hours how to walk into a room, how to leave a room, how to sit down, to open a book, to turn a page, how to open a letter, how to read a letter, how to read a letter and carry on a dialogue at the same time. I taught her to use her muscles and limbs, to be limber. I taught her to become the embodiment of the poetry of motion, a great nerve trial."

Mr. Belasco became excited. He swung around to face the jury. His arms flew hither and thither in powerful gestures, and he seemed absolutely to forget where he was and that he was doing anything but telling a dramatic class what its members would have to do before they could become actors. Telling of one method of getting a proper expression of feeling on the part of Mrs. Carter, he said:

"I dragged her around by the hair, just as Bill Sikes dragged Nancy. I would lift her head and the floor and haul her about until she had reached the proper pitch and could express just what she felt. The work would take hours and hours. In teaching her the expression of emotions, I would sob and scratch myself and tear until it was like a wet rag. I instructed her in thirty or forty rôles. She was taught boxing, wrestling, fencing, and dancing. When I'd get through with her for the day, she'd think she understood. She'd come down the next day, and, of course, would be all wrong. She was taught ballet dancing and jig dancing. Mr. Fairbank paid for her instruction in music and jig dancing.

"I was trying to give her in two short years the experience it has taken other actresses fifteen or twenty years to get. To train her to express certain emotions I would write long original scenes. I taught her to play all the Shakesperean heroines, and to-day, with a week's study, she can go on the stage in almost any one of thirty or forty characters. I averaged with her nine or ten hours' work a day.

"In the meantime I brought her out in 'The Ugly Duckling.' I revised the play and rewrote much of it to suit her, but to the annoyance of Paul Potter, the author.

"What is a fair and reasonable value of your services in preparing Mrs. Carter for the stage?" asked Mr. Dittenhoefer, as soon as the afternoon session was opened.

"Fifty thousand dollars," replied Mr. Belasco.

"That covers all your services between July, 1889, and March, 1891, except the revision of 'The Ugly Duckling' and your work with the management?"

"Yes, Sir."

"What was a fair and reasonable value for the revision of the play?"

"That was very reasonable—$5,000."

"You arranged for and brought out the play. What is a fair and reasonable value for that?"

"Two thousand dollars."

"What was the value of your services with the company on the road?"

"Eight thousand dollars."

The cross-examination was then begun by Mr. Deming, who at once read the bill of particulars in the action.

Mr. Deming then went over the dates or approximate times of the interviews testified to by Mr. Belasco. In the course of his questions it was developed that Mr. Belasco had neglected to tell of an interview in the Summer of 1890, when Mr. Allen came to this city from Chicago to see him.

"The only interview I recall at this moment," the witness said, "is one in 1890, some time during the Summer, when I was working with Mrs. Carter in Proctor's Theatre, in Twenty-third Street. Mr. Allen came and said, in a very brusque and insulting manner: 'Mr. Belasco, it seems to me there has been enough money sent here for the time between now and when the curtain goes up. I won't have Fairbank putting out so much money.'

"I told him I was doing this according to instructions, and that I was told he was a bank for me to draw on for expenses.

"He said: 'Damn the theatrical business, anyway. Fairbank is a damn fool to be spending his money that way.' He saw Mrs. Carter afterward and told me I had done well with her."

"When were you married?" was the next question.

"I was quite young—about eighteen."

"How old is your oldest daughter?"

"About fourteen, I think."

"How old was she in 1890?"

Mr. Belasco didn't know much about that, and, after a little deliberation, concluded that at the present time he didn't know whether the child was fourteen, fourteen and a half, fifteen, fifteen and a half, sixteen, or seventeen years old.

"I'm busy with my books, and I don't know much about those things," he said.

When asked about his own age he was equally uncertain. "I don't know exactly what my age is," he said. "I may be thirty-five or thirty-six or thirty-seven. In my interviews I generally give my age as thirty-five or thirty-six. On my life insurance papers it may be thirty-seven. Indeed," said Mr. Belasco, laughing, "you may find a different age on every paper in which it appears. I once wrote to my mother and asked her what my age was. She replied: 'David, I don't know. There's a year missing somewhere.'"

The crowd in the courtroom was convulsed with laughter.

Mr. Belasco was next questioned about people he had trained. "I think I was responsible for E. H. Sothern's two greatest successes," he said. He also referred with pride to the success of Robert Taber.

Mr. Deming asked Mr. Belasco if at the time he went into the employ of Mr. Fairbank he had not enjoyed great experience and well-earned prosperity.

"I made large sums of money," was the reply, "but I had to make it, there are so many dependent on me. I have an old father and mother, brothers, and sisters to support. My mother is paralyzed."

Mr. Belasco caused frequent appeals to Judge Glegerich on the part of Mr. Deming, because he would insist on putting lengthy appendices to his answers. When he was asked whether "The Ugly Duckling" was a failure, he said: "Oh, yes, a financial failure. Lillian Russell has been a failure for two seasons. She lost two hundred—" Here came Mr. Deming's interruption.

The defense offered in evidence letters from Mr. Belasco to Mr. Allen, every one of which said the enterprise was progressing splendidly.

"Mrs. Carter is a joint defendant here. Has she put in any defense?"

"No."

"Why did you sue her?"

"She was a partner of Mr. Fairbank."

"Why hasn't she put in a defense?"

"She has no money, and she was frank enough to say so."

"You produced drafts of letters to Mr. Fairbank this morning. Did you ever receive an answer to them?"

"No."

"Had you any contract?"

"No."

"Explain, then, why, with your prejudice against backers, you were willing, without a contract, to give up all your life work to go into this enterprise."

"I learned Mr. Fairbank was one of the wealthiest men in Chicago. I told him what his enterprise would cost. He poohpoohed. He said he could not figure in the enterprise for his family's sake. I knew then he wouldn't put his name on paper.

"He patted me on the back. He looked so honest, I trusted him."

At this point, the affidavits that Mr. Belasco owned "The Ugly Duckling," March 6, 1891, were put in, and after a little contention among the lawyers the court adjourned.

FRANK YERKES IN TROUBLE.

Held on His Divorced Wife's Complaint of Disorderly Conduct.

Frank Yerkes, who was arrested Saturday night on a charge of disorderly conduct, appeared in a police court again yesterday. Yerkes, who is said to be a nephew of the Chicago millionaire, married a sister of James Morgan of 161 West Seventy-fifth Street, but was divorced from her. He says she promised to marry him again; that he gave her $1,000 to buy her wedding outfit, and that when she received the money she broke her promise.

Yerkes has been drinking heavily of late. He admits having been in a state of intoxication for some days. He hired a cab Wednesday night and started to drive about the city. The further he went the more he drank and the less money he had. Late in the night the cabman demanded $4.50. Yerkes did not have the money, and suggested that they drive to 161 West Seventy-fifth Street, where his divorced wife lived. She would pay, he said.

Mrs. Yerkes had both the husband and the cabman arrested. At the station house she decided to let the cabman go, but insisted on pressing the charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct against her husband. In the Yorkville Police Court Magistrate Crane held him in $1,000 bail.

File Photograph with Application.

The Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn, at its last meeting, decided that hereafter an applicant for patrolman on the police force must file with his application papers a photograph of himself. He will also when passing his physical examination have two photographs of himself made, which will accompany the papers.

TARDY IN TRYING JOHN DONOVAN.

Slashed Frank Ward, Months Ago, and Boasts of a "Pull."

John, or "Mutton," Donovan was indicted Jan. 24, 1895, for cutting Frank Ward of 71 King Street in the head and face with a pocket knife. The busy District Attorney has up to the present time found leisure only to docket the case and postpone it, and the complainant has lost time, work, and money meanwhile.

Ward, who is twenty years old and of countenance well-molded and bright, told his story yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and, incidentally, related that Donovan is going about among his friends boasting that the friendship of Tammany leaders will be more powerful than is justice in the District Attorney's office and the courts.

"The assault," said Ward, "was the most unprovoked one imaginable. I had never seen Donovan in my life, as far as I know. I was standing on Jan. 12, 1895, with a couple of friends, about 10:30 o'clock at night, at Leroy and Bedford Streets. Donovan was about fifty feet away. He came at me with a rush, and, before I knew what was happening, I felt as though somebody had slapped my face.

"The surgeon who was called found that I had been slashed from the centre of the back of my head across my neck, and almost to my chin."

Ward's appearance proved the fact that he had been slashed. His hair only half concealed the start of a raised red welt that led from low on the back of his head and extended, scarlet, across his neck almost to his mouth.

"Donovan was arrested," Ward continued, "and he was indicted Jan. 24, 1895. The case has never been tried, and I have been losing time, work, and money attempting to get this man, who, I am told, is an ex-convict, punished.

"The case was in Jefferson Market first. Donovan waived examination, and the affair went to Part IV., General Sessions. Judge McMahon presided when it was called, and Assistant District Attorney Osborne appeared. It was postponed.

"I have been going to Chief Clerk Unger's office at frequent intervals for the last seven months. I once got the case put down for May 7, 1895. It was the first on the calendar, but it was postponed. All of my witnesses were not present. The postponement was to the 15th. Then there was another postponement, and that's as far as the case ever got.

"Donovan, whose bondsman is Patrick Shanny of 29 Ninth Avenue, has been going around town for the last year bragging about his 'pull' and his strong friendship for James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader."

Chief Clerk Unger was not in his office yesterday afternoon when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called. Deputy Clerk Fay put all the blame for the slowness of the office in bringing the case to trial on a safe filled partially with bail indictments.

"There are 350 prisoners in the Tombs awaiting trial," he said, "and the District Attorney's office is trying to dispose of them. That illustrates the condition of things for many months back.

"Ward has been here complaining and talking about Donovan's pull. So have lots of others, but even common decency compels the trying of prison before bail cases."

The District Attorney's office is disposed—it generally is—to put the blame for its slowness on the number of the cases it has in hand. It now has a new excuse for delay—the Raines law.

MAHER-SLAVIN FIGHT GIVEN UP.

Efforts of Long Island City Ministers Meet with Success.

Manager O'Rourke of the Eureka Athletic Club of Long Island City announced yesterday that the proposed prizefight between Peter Maher and Frank P. Slavin would not take place. The fight was to have occurred last Friday night, but prompt action on the part of a committee of Long Island City clergymen resulted in its postponement, as announced then, "for one week." The ministers' committee, of which the Rev. Charles Park was the head, secured warrants for the arrest of the principals. The prisoners were discharged by Police Justice Ingram at so late an hour that it was impossible for the fight to take place.

Sheriff Henry Doht of Queens County, backed up by a letter from Gov. Morton, had announced that he would prevent the proposed contest under any circumstances. The officials of the Eureka Athletic Club threatened to procure an injunction against Sheriff Doht restraining him from interfering with the contest. He declared that he would stop the fight if he had to call out the militia, and the Eureka officials decided to give up altogether.

O'Rourke has announced that those who have paid for tickets will be given their money back to-day at the saloon 143 Bowery.

No Restrictive Indorsements.

At a full meeting of the Clearing House Association yesterday the report of the special committee of restrictive indorsements, recently printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, was unanimously adopted. Therefore, on and after July 1 all checks, sight drafts, notes, and bills of exchange sent to any Clearing House bank for collection must be without any restrictive indorsements. The report provides that "any such items sent in violation of this requirement shall be returned directly to the member from whom they were received, and shall in all respects be subject to the regulations contained in Section 15 of the constitution of the New-York Clearing House Association."

SOUND MONEY ITS AIM

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE REITERATES ITS POSITION.

Report of the Special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation Accepted at a Well-Attended Meeting—Henry Hentz Urges Unflagging Efforts on the Part of Members—Discussion over the Dock Facilities Report.

Several important questions came up for consideration at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday. More than 100 members were present, and the President, Alexander E. Orr, was in the chair. The first thing submitted was a report from the special Committee on Sound Financial Legislation, of which Henry Hentz is Chairman.

Mr. Hentz said that the committee had held several meetings, and had caused to be distributed a large quantity of literature favoring a gold standard and against the free coinage of silver.

"The committee regards the situation as a very grave one," said Mr. Hentz. "Of course it is apparent to every one that we cannot have a return to prosperity in this country until this question is settled. We therefore ask the members of the Chamber to aid all in their power, to inform their friends and correspondents in the South and West of the situation, and endeavor to further the gold standard. In the business of my own firm, when writing to our correspondents, I very often mention the financial situation. I earnestly hope the members of the Chamber will do the same, because we have got to work very hard or else we shall be in dire trouble. I want to say, further, that the committee is receiving subscriptions very slowly, and that we would like further subscriptions, and we hope the members will send their checks to Jacob H. Schiff, who is Chairman of the Finance Committee."

The report of Mr. Hentz's committee was accepted.

A. Foster Higgins's report from the Committee on Harbor and Shipping relative to insufficient dock facilities at this port, which has been printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, caused some debate. In presenting the report, Chairman Higgins referred to certain rumors that the Dock Commissioners were disposed to regard this report as a reflection upon them. In behalf of the committee, Mr. Higgins disclaimed any intention of reflecting on the official conduct of the present Dock Commissioners. He believed that the Dock Board was in accord with the committee.

Commodore A. Van Santvoord, who represents one of the Hudson River steamboat lines, moved to strike out from the report the whole of the third resolution, on the ground that it was un-American. The resolution provided that preference be given to ocean-going vessels in the matter of dock accommodation. Commodore Van Santvoord interpreted the term "ocean-going vessels" as meaning foreign vessels.

John D. Crimmins supported Mr. Van Santvoord's amendment, and speeches in favor of the adoption of the report were made by Charles Stewart Smith, Mr. Higgins, and S. D. Coykendall. Finally, it was moved that the words "and that under all circumstances preference should be given to ocean-plying vessels" be omitted from the third resolution. This motion was seconded by Louis Windmüller, and the amendment being accepted by Chairman Higgins, the resolutions were adopted, almost unanimously, in the following form:

Resolved, That the Chamber hears, with much solicitude and anxiety, the apparently well-founded complaints of its members engaged in shipping of the totally inadequate provision of piers and wharves now afforded by this city, and especially of the exorbitant rates and other conditions of hire now extorted from the lines occupying piers on the North River.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Chamber such a state of affairs is attended with effects most seriously threatening the welfare and supremacy of our city, as it will inevitably result in driving away from this city to other, even if inferior, localities.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the city promptly to remedy these evils, and, if no other or better remedy can be devised, all interests to which a water frontage in that important locality is not an absolute necessity to the interest applying, should be excluded therefrom.

The following preamble and resolution, offered by Louis Windmüller, were adopted:

Whereas, A report made at the annual meeting of the Chamber on the 7th ultimo by the Committee on Internal Trade and Improvements shows that the cost of transferring cargoes to European steamers is more expensive than at other ports, which results in diverting trade from this city; and

Whereas, The New-York and New-Jersey Bridge Company proposes to build from its terminus on Fifty-ninth Street a freight approach along the river front to the Battery, by which it is claimed that terminal charges will be cheapened; therefore be it

Resolved, That the above-named committee be requested to investigate this plan and report thereon at a future meeting of the Chamber.

Harmon W. Hendricks, Alexander M. Hudnut, Charles J. Richter, George T. Wilson, Archibald D. Russell, and James A. Punderford were elected members of the Chamber on recommendation of the Executive Committee, of which Charles Stewart Smith is Chairman.

Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Commerce and the Revenue Laws, to which was referred at the last meeting the letters of the Chambers of Commerce of London and Manchester, in regard to the proposed abrogation by the French Government of the treaties existing between the United States, Great Britain, and the Queen of Madagascar, submitted the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The French Government has announced its intention to abrogate all treaties existing between the Queen of Madagascar and foreign countries, including the treaty with the United States of 1881, by which certain rights and privileges were secured to American citizens; and,

Whereas, The action of the French Government in this respect will result in serious injury to the present and future trade of the United States; therefore,

Resolved, That this Chamber respectfully requests the Honorable Secretary of State to take such measures as he may deem best to protect the interests of American citizens trading with that island.

The report was adopted without a dissenting vote. A resolution was adopted thanking Senator Allison and Representative Lemuel Ely Quigg for their work in obtaining appropriations for the completion of the new Appraiser's stores in this city.

President Orr explained that he had received a letter from Mayor Strong with regard to a request for aid from the Mayor of St. Louis, and he suggested that members of the Chamber of Commerce desiring to contribute should communicate individually with Mayor Strong. The next meeting of the Chamber will be on the first Thursday in September.

The Coffee Exchange in Line.

At an unusually well-attended meeting of the Coffee Exchange yesterday, the following resolution, submitted by the Board of Managers, was adopted with enthusiastic unanimity:

Resolved, That the Coffee Exchange of the City of New-York firmly believes that the prosperity of our country and its credit at home and abroad can only be placed upon a sound and permanent basis by the adoption of a settled monetary system, the maintenance of the present gold standard, and the prohibition of the free coinage of silver.

This resolution was formally adopted by the Board of Managers last Monday.

SHERIFF TAMSEN ON THE STAND.

One of the Witnesses in the Hearing as to Ludlow Street Jail.

The hearing before Commissioner William H. Robertson of the charges against Sheriff Tamsen for alleged mismanagement of the Ludlow Street Jail was resumed yesterday in the Criminal Court Building, in City Hall Park. Sheriff Tamsen was called as the first witness. He was asked about a deposition made by Lena Kuenstler. Gen. Tracy, his counsel, objected to the question. Commissioner Robertson said he would consider the objection, and Mr. Tamsen left the witness stand until he was recalled at the afternoon session.

Robert J. Irwin, the next witness, testified that he was a civil prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail. He declared that he saw the assault by Keeper Buchanan upon Isidor Isaacs. Isaacs, he said, was seized by the neck and pulled away from a notice on the wall which he was reading because he was standing in a prohibited place. The witness said he knew of whisky being used in the jail, and was requested to participate in festivities in the jail.

Irwin testified to knowing about the festivities on the night of Dec. 31, when he said several keepers and some of the prisoners were drunk. The witness declared that he had never had any difficulty with any of the keepers; that he had studied law, and had recommended a lawyer to some of the prisoners, and that no objection had been made to this proceeding.

This witness had much to say about the bringing of whisky into the jail, and said that he had seen five of the keepers bring in liquor, which was kept in a cell adjoining his.

Sheriff Tamsen was recalled as the first witness of the afternoon session. Mr. Tamsen produced the deposition made by Mrs. Kuenstler. In it she said that she had been a prisoner in the Ludlow Street Jail for five months, charged with illegal drawing of a pension. She testified that she had seen the assault upon the prisoner Isaacs by Keeper Buchanan, and also an assault upon a prisoner named Freedman by Keeper Bennett.

Mrs. Kuenstler's deposition declared that Keeper Rumpf had come into her cell and, after professing great friendship for her, had put his arm around her. Mrs. Kuenstler's testimony also included much about the bringing of whisky into the jail.

After Mrs. Kuenstler's testimony had been heard, Robert J. Irwin was recalled. He declared that money was paid to the Sheriff for board by some of the prisoners, and gave a list of those who had paid for the meals.

Robert Steiner was the last witness called. He was examined in regard to the "Gonzalez" letter. He said that the letter had never been out of his custody, and denied that any Sheriff's officer had even attempted to buy the letter.

Deputy Attorney General Hasbrouck, for the prosecution, wished to introduce the letter as testimony, but Gen. Tracy objected. The hearing was adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

Confirmed by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of John F. Nash to be Surveyor of Customs at Syracuse, N. Y., and Jennie A. Harmon to be Postmaster at Palmyra, N. Y.

MAKES A SHARP PROTEST

SCULPTURE SOCIETY'S ATTITUDE AS TO SHERMAN STATUE.

J. Q. A. Ward, as President of the Organization, Writes to Gen. Dodge, President of the Army of the Tennessee — Will Take Every Means of Appealing to the Public for Judgment—Washington Sculptors Indignant.

The National Sculpture Society, in its opposition to the action of the Monument Committee of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, respecting the Sherman Statue, has sent to Gen. Granville M. Dodge the following letter:

Gen. Granville M. Dodge, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee:

Dear Sir: The Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society, referring to your letters of the 16th of December, 1895, and the 18th of January, 1896, and to the kind assurance given in them, beg you to consider the view of the recent competition which they feel obliged to take.

The National Sculpture Society was glad to aid your committee in the matter, as you will admit. It is not usual for sculptors of name, greatly occupied in important work, or for busy architects to give their time without remuneration to work upon such a matter. A day and a half of valuable time was freely given by J. Q. A. Ward, Augustus St. Gaudens, Olin L. Warner, D. C. French, and Bruce Price, who visited Washington as requested by you in the name of your committee.

What they did there was, first, to select among a number of designs the two which were notably better than the others; second, to advise your committee to hold a second competition, limited to those two sculptors, giving you, as their special reason for this advice, that it would often happen that the maker of an interesting model would be unable to carry out the work on a large scale and in a permanent form; third, as you had provided to award four money prizes, they gave two of these to the sculptors whose designs they selected for further competition, and two to the authors of the designs third and fourth in merit. This advice of the Committee of Experts was given in the clearest way, and with every precaution to guard against misunderstanding.

It was with great surprise, and still greater regret, that the National Sculpture Society noted the decision of your committee to invite four sculptors to your second and final competition—two of them, indeed, being those whom the representatives of the National Sculpture Society had selected, the others being the authors of designs not so designated in the first competition, as, indeed, one of them had in no way gained the approval of the Committee of Experts. It has been with still greater surprise that the society has learned that the award has been finally made to that one of those two sculptors who were not selected, or in any way distinguished, or, even named, by the Committee of Experts, and whose model in the first competition was not considered by the Committee of Experts worthy of consideration.

You will easily see how discouraging this is. The artists who entered the second competition expected that their work would be submitted to expert opinion. The public had a right to expect that expert advice, once taken, should be followed. The world of artists, who hoped that in your committee's action a step would be taken toward a reasonable and honest treatment of their work, have a right to feel, and do feel, that a backward step has been taken. The discourtesy shown to this Society and the extraordinary rebuff inflicted upon the artists who made the journey to Washington are of slight importance compared to those public considerations.

The National Sculpture Society begs to remind you that the very fact that your committee asked for expert advice was evidence enough that your committee realized your need of it. The society, therefore, took your invitation in earnest, as has been shown above. What had become of that serious need of the advice of those who were competent to give advice, when the final and critical choice was to be made? Assuredly such advice was not less needed when the large scale models were brought before you, those of which one was to be reproduced in the bronze for the consideration of the people. The society is compelled to infer from all that has taken place that it was never the intention of the committee to make any serious use of professional knowledge and experience of artists, but that a kind of notoriety easy to procure at the expense of others was what that committee had most in view.

The society protests most emphatically against the action of your committee, and will take, every means of appealing to the public to judge between us.

J. Q. A. WARD,
President National Sculpture Society.

NEW-YORK, June 3, 1896.

A similar letter of protest will be sent, probably to-day, to Secretary of War Lamont. As previously announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the Executive Council of the National Sculpture Society will, if possible, try to bring about a public exhibition of the models submitted for the statue.

The time has not been set for the next meeting of the Executive Council, but a meeting of that body and of the Sculpture Society as a whole will be called within a few days.

An Appeal to Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—Dissatisfaction with the design selected for the Sherman statue continues to grow. The Society of Washington Artists is strenuously supporting the protest made against the Rohl-Smith design by the National Sculpture Society. The report of the committee of artists—St. Gaudens, Warner, Price, and Post—which placed the Rohl-Smith design tenth in point of merit in the original competition, is also being used with effect against the final award made by the military commission.

The Washington artists to-day adopted resolutions appealing to Congress to interfere with the completion of the contract and investigate the matter. It was reported to the meeting that Secretary Lamont and Gen. Miles were not satisfied with the selection made, and would be glad to have it changed.

THE ROBBER OF BRENT ROAD.

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. . . By Howard Fielding.

PART I.

When the Moon Came Out.

The little hall smelled strongly of the law, though it had never before been used for judicial proceedings, and the inquest had been in progress less than an hour. It had been equally crowded many times, and by the same people, but most of them were evidently strangers to the statutory flavor and knew not why the familiar place had suddenly developed so many queer discomforts.

Entering in the wake of Detective Horace Preble, I secured an advantageous position just in front of the two wooden benches which held the jury. Chairs were mysteriously provided for us, probably by an act of oppression on the part of the police.

"My star witness is here," whispered Preble.

"Who is he?" I inquired.

"Big fellow with pompadour hair, on the end of the second bench back of us," said Preble. "His name's Henry Dunning. Lives on Brent road not far from the Morrisons. He's a wealthy and respected citizen, I'm told."

"He looks like an idealized portrait of Jim Corbett, the prize fighter," said I. "What do you expect to get out of him?"

"Let me ask you a question first," returned the detective. "Did you come 'way up here—into the wilds of what used to be Westchester before New-York gobbled it—to hear me talk or to taste the joys of an inquest?"

"I grieve to be obliged to state that it was the inquest which—"

"Quite so; but you'll get a great deal more fun out of it if you don't attempt to anticipate the proceedings. Let knowledge of this remarkable case filter into you gradually. Now keep quiet. Emily Morrison is going to resume her testimony. Pretty, isn't she?"

"Amazingly. She's Douglass Morrison's daughter, I believe?"

Preble nodded.

There had been a pause in the proceedings, for the Coroner had had his attention fixed upon Preble ever since that young gentleman had appeared. He seemed to expect a communication from the detective, but it speedily became evident that Preble preferred to play a "thinking part" in the drama at the outset.

The Coroner turned to the witness, who sat pale and trembling, her hands clutching the arms of the rough wooden chair in which she sat.

"Now, Miss Morrison," he said, kindly, "will you please tell us what you know of this terrible affair?"

The girl had evidently considered carefully what she should say, for she began without hesitation. She spoke in a low tone, but her voice was so beautifully clear that every word was distinctly audible throughout the crowded room.

"On Tuesday night," she said, "I returned about 11 o'clock, and very soon went to sleep. I was awakened by a flash of moonlight in my eyes. You will remember that the evening was very dark, but about midnight the heavy clouds were blown away by the wind, and the full moon came out. It shone between the blinds at the window of my doom, and the light struck straight into my face.

"It is startling to be aroused in that way, and I sat up in bed terrified. I did not know it was the moon. My first thought was that some one was flashing a lantern's light upon me, and even before I was fully awake I remembered the many robberies about which there had been so much talk, and I thought there was a burglar in the room. I was just going to scream for help when I perceived what the light was.

"Then I heard the closing of a door somewhere below in the house, and that frightened me again; for I had the impression of having slept a long time, and it seemed strange that any one should be stirring about at such an hour. I sprang out of bed, and ran to the door of my room. My brother's room is opposite mine. I called to him. To my surprise, he answered me from the stairs. He was coming up. He had his overcoat on, and his hat was in his hand. Then I knew that he had just come in, and that it was the closing of the front door

"I Saw My Father's Face."

that I had heard. I asked him if it was not very late, and he told me the time."

"What was it?" asked the Coroner.

"He did not look at his watch," replied the witness. "He only said it was about midnight. Then I asked him if father was down stairs, for I saw that father's bedroom door was open, and he always closed and locked it when he retired for the night. My brother said he guessed that father was out, for he had seen no light in the lower part of the house, except the gas that burns in the hall at night. Then my brother told me to go to bed, and he himself went into his room.

"But I was anxious. You see, I had been frightened, and had not recovered. I did not like it that my father should be out so late in this dangerous neighborhood when so many people were being assaulted and robbed on the street. So I went back to my room, put on a long, heavy cloak, and then went down to the library, hoping to find father there."

The girl's voice almost failed her at that point. Her pallor became ghastly. I thought that she would certainly faint. But she controlled herself, and proceeded:

"I pushed open the door. The room was dark, except that the moon shone in, just as it shone into my room, overhead—a narrow stream of light making an oblong pattern on the floor."

She was not speaking from memory then. Her face was rigid; her eyes were cast down, and on the floor of that hall she saw, I do not doubt, that oblong pattern of pale light, broken in one terrible spot by something that would haunt her all her life.

"I saw my father's face," she said, almost in a whisper; "his face, in the moonlight, with that dreadful wound upon his temple.

"I don't know what happened then. I was so frightened. I screamed and screamed. It seems to me that I fell down beside my father's body. Then I felt some one lift me up; and it was only a moment afterward, as I thought, when I found myself lying in bed in my room, and Mrs. Lowell—our housekeeper—who sat beside me, told me it was morning."

A considerable interval of silence followed these words. Then the Coroner asked:

"Do you know anything else that can help us to find out who committed this crime?"

"Nothing. I was not allowed to leave my bed during that day. I only know that my brother is innocent. That should be clear to every one."

"Is it not true that he and your father had quarreled?"

"They had disagreed, but never to the point of violence or near it. Even when my brother first came home, a year ago, and when he—when his habits were not always such as my father approved, there was never a moment when I had cause to fear that Will would so far forget himself as to raise his hand against our father. My brother is a gentleman, Sir, as every man of my family has been, so far as I know."

"When you speak of your brother's habits," said the Coroner, "you mean that he was intemperate?"

"It is true, I am sorry to say. That was the cause of his leaving home. But his appetite was a disease of which he has been cured. He is now entirely recovered."

She spoke proudly of her brother, though there was in fact little enough to say in his favor. He had run away from home five years before, and had led, by all accounts, a wild life in the West. Somewhat more than a year previous to the crime he had returned, and he had since had no other means of support except his father's bounty. As I looked at him where he sat between a policeman and a detective in plain clothes it seemed to me that he had some difficulty in meeting his sister's eyes.

The Coroner glanced at a representative of the District Attorney, who sat near the prisoner. The official seemed to have no questions to ask at that point, and so the Coroner excused Miss Morrison temporarily.

"I suppose there was some medical testimony before we came in?" said I to Preble.

"The result of the post-mortem examination was introduced," he replied. "I can give it to you in a very few words. Douglass Morrison died of a wound in the right side of his head, extending from the eye backward about two inches. Blunt instrument, very little bleeding. The only injury was an abrasion of the chin on the left side; not serious. He was a big, raw-boned man; very powerful, and was as active at fifty-seven as most men are at thirty."

"Fracture of the skull, I suppose?"

"Yes; but not instantly mortal."

"Then why didn't he raise an alarm?"

"Who knows? The police say there's only one answer possible—that he didn't want his murderer to be caught."

I glanced at Will Morrison. His face had the haunted look of one who carried a secret which can never be told. His lawyer, Frank L. Bryant, sat directly in front of him. Morrison bent forward and whispered something over the other's shoulder. The lawyer rose.

"I believe it will facilitate the investigation," he said, "if my client's case is presented at this point. At the preliminary examination on Wednesday I was unwilling to disclose it, but it is now so strong I can no longer hesitate. To establish my client's complete innocence at an early stage of these proceedings will remove an element of doubt and error. But it can be established beyond question."

"I am willing that the prisoner should take the stand," said the Coroner.

Accordingly, William Morrison took the position which his sister had just left. The oath was administered, and the usual introductory questions were asked. Coming down to the main facts at issue, Morrison stated that he had spent the evening of Tuesday playing cards with four young men in the office of one of them.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

POLITICAL UNCERTAINTY STILL CHECKING BUSINESS.

Early Weakness, Followed by a Recovery Led by the Coalers and the Grangers — Northwestern's Handsome Showing for the Year—The Usual Dividends Declared—One Per Cent. for Denver Preferred—The Bond Market Better.

THURSDAY—P. M.

Increased activity at declining prices was the feature of the early trading in the Missouri Pacific for the fourth week of May. The decrease amounted to $87,000, and was accounted for by the St. Louis cyclone, washouts, and two Sundays in the period covered by the return. The stock broke to 22⅝, but closed at 23¼, so that its net loss was only 1¼ points.

More favorable news came as the day advanced, and prices improved under its influence, so that the losses were about recovered before the close of business. The Ways and Means Committee of the House, by a vote of 13 to 2, decided to report adversely the Senate bill prohibiting bond issues without the sanction of Congress. The Chicago and Northwestern report for the year ending May 31 showed a surplus after all charges, including dividends of 7 per cent. on the preferred and 5 per cent. on the common stocks, of $1,848,649, against a deficit last year of $273,590. This year's surplus is equivalent to 9.75 per cent. on the common stock. The preferred stock, however, is entitled to 10 per cent. before the common can have more than 7 per cent. The surplus does not include receipts from land sales nor the result from the operation of several Western lines, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars. The Directors to-day declared the usual dividends—1¾ per cent. quarterly on the preferred and 2½ per cent. half yearly on the common. The gross receipts of the company increased $5,500,000 during the year. The Directors of the Denver and Rio Grande Company declared a dividend on the preferred stock of 1 per cent., but it was not announced until after the close of business.

The strength late in the day was led by the coal stocks. Lackawanna closed 3 points up, Jersey Central 1⅜, and Delaware and Hudson 1½ points. The Grangers also more than recovered their early losses, and at the close were fractionally higher. Sugar and Tobacco were both active, and after fluctuating rather widely were at the close practically unchanged. Other industrials were quiet and moved with the general market. The bond market showed evidence of reviving activity. The grain markets were firm and active on large exports, improved cash demand, and reports of crop injury in Indiana, Ohio, and Michigan. The Michigan State report for June 1 shows the condition of wheat to be 62, against 92 on May 1.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 69¼@69⅝. There were sales of 236,000 ounces at 69¼@69⅜.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅞@69 per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53@53¢.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1853:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.....	$31,532,319
Imports for same period.....	19,032,313
Net exports.....	$12,500,006
Net exports to date, 1895.....	15,010,119
Net exports to date, 1894.....	34,011,219
Net exports to date, 1893.....	56,022,612

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾@$4.86⅞ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝@95¾, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—85c premium. Boston—8@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 10c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	315	Mechanics'	185
American Ex	169	Merchants'	134
Broadway	230	Metropolis	170
Butch. & Drovers'	130	National Union	240
Central National	128	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	234
Citizens'	125	Ninth National	112
Commerce	204	Nat. Bank of North America	130
Continental	140	Park	265
Corn Exchange	282	Republic	146
Fifth Avenue	2900	Seaboard Nat.	167
Fourth National	180	State of N. Y.	103½
Gallatin National	312	Third National	104
German American	112	23d St. National	175
Hanover	1400	West Side	275
Imp. & Traders'	530	Western National	110
Irving	137½		
Manhattan	207		

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, 1925, advanced ⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	94½	
4s, c., 1907	107⅜	108
4s, r., 1925	109¾	110
4s, c., 1925	116⅜	116¾
5s, r., 1904	110⅞	
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113⅛
Currency 6s, 1897	112¾	113½
Currency 6s, 1898	100½	
Currency 6s, 1899	105	—
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	—
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	—
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	—
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	—

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.—The annual report of the Electric Storage Battery Company was not understood by traders, and they sold the stocks of the company. The common declined to 26¾, but rallied to 28¾, and closed at 28, a net loss of a point. The preferred closed at 20½, a loss of ½. The company in the first year of its commercial existence has earned more than its expenses, which were naturally large. In the five months of the present year the earnings have been $415,000, and every month shows a large increase over its predecessor. President Gibbs estimates that at least 5 per cent. will be earned on the common stock this year. Other industrials were unaffected by the weakness in Storage. Welsbach declined to 40 and United Gas Improvement to 70. In the early session the tractions sold off fractionally, but subsequently rallied. The coalers received good support. Lehigh Valley rallied from 30⅝ to 32 and Lehigh Navigation from 40 to 41⅛. At the close the market was steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad St., New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 pd	5	12	5	15
Baltimore Traction	18	18¼	18¼	18⅝
Cambria	40	41½	41	42
Con. Traction stock	6¼	7	6	6
Electric Storage	25	28	25	25
Electric Storage, pf	29½	30	30	30¼
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	7	8	7	7
Hestonville pf	53½	65	53½	53½
Hunt & B. T.	30	—	30	35
Hunt. & B. T. pf	52	52½	52	52½
Indianapolis	25	25	25	25
Ins. Co. of N. A	21	21¼	21	21¼
Lehigh Navigation	41	41½	40	40½
Lehigh Valley	31⅝	32	30¾	31
Metropolitan Traction	106¼	106⅝	106½	107¼
Northern Central	69	70	68	70
Northern Pacific	4⅝	5	4⅞	5
Northern Pacific pf	15½	16	15½	16
Pennsylvania	52½	52⅝	52½	52⅝
Penn. Lt., Heat & Power	14⅜	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝
Penn. L., H. & Power pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Penn. Steel	25	—	25	25
Penn. Steel pf	52	—	52	52
Phila. Traction	70⅜	71	70⅝	71
Phila. & Erie	20	—	20	20
Reading	4 18-16	4 15-16	4 17-16	5
Union Traction, $10 pd	18½	18⅝	18⅝	18½
United Cos. of N. J	239½	240		
United Gas Imp	69½	70	70¼	71
W. N. Y. & P	2	2½	2	2½
Welsbach	40	50	50	50½
Welsbach of Canada	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
Welsbach Commercial	20	25	27	29
Welsbach Commercial pf	63	66½	63	66½
BONDS.				
Indianapolis 5s	70	80	79	80
N. J. Con. 5s	84¾		83¾	83¾
Newark Pass. 5s	100¾	101	103¾	104
People's Trac. 5s	94	94½	93	94
Union Trac. 4 per cent.	74	74½	74¼	74¾

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	17	17½	17	17	+ ⅛	17	17¾	200
American Cotton Oil pf	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	+ ⅞	54	55	110
*American Sugar Refineries	122⅝	122⅝	121¾	122⅝	+ ⅞	122⅝	122¾	24,707
*American Sugar Refineries pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	— ⅛	103¾	104	110
American Tobacco	96	98	95	96	+ 1	93	96	125
American Tobacco pf	69½	69½	69½	69½	— ½	64	64½	14,922
Ann Arbor pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½	98	100	100
Atch., Topeka & Santa Fé pf	25⅜	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜	22	25	100
Baltimore & Ohio	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ¼	21⅝	22	2,690
*Bay State Gas	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛	17⅛	18⅛	120
*Brooklyn R. T	26	27⅛	25	27⅛	+ ⅛	27⅛	27⅜	3,300
Canada Southern	24½	24½	24½	24½	— ⅜	23½	24½	530
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝		15⅝	16	600
Chicago Gas	67⅝	68	67⅝	68		67⅝	68	200
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77½	77⅝	77	77	+ ⅛	77⅝	77⅞	4,800
Chicago & Northwestern	104½	105	104⅝	105	+ ⅛	104⅝	105½	709
C., M. & St. Paul	76½	76½	76½	76½	+ ⅛	76⅝	76½	6,780
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127½	127½	127½	127½	+ ⅛	127½	128½	300
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	83¾	83¾	83½	83½	— ⅛	69¾	70	1,150
Columbus, H. & Toledo	27	27	27	27	— ⅛	27	27½	325
Consolidated Gas Company	155	155	155	155	— ½	154½	155½	200
Delaware & Hudson	125¾	127¼	125¾	126¾	+ ⅞	126¾	126¾	755
Del., Lack. & Western	161½	163	161¼	163	+ ⅜	163½		620
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	48¼	47¼	48¼	+ ⅝	48¼	48¾	1,000
Erie	16⅞	17	16⅝	17	— ⅛	17	17¼	1,920
Erie 1st pf	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¾		14⅜	14¾	221
Erie 2d pf	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅜	19¾	20	184
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	48	48	48	48	+8	45	50	219
General Electric	33⅜	33⅜	33¼	33¼	— ⅛	33¼	33½	241
Iowa Central	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼		8	8¼	300
Lake Erie & Western	18⅞	18⅞	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼	17⅜	18	100
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝	+ ⅜	70½	70⅝	100
Louisville & Nashville	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ⅛	49⅝	49¾	3,090
Manhattan Con	102½	103	102½	103	+ ½	103	103½	905
*Metropolitan Traction	105½	105½	105½	105½				5
Minneapolis & St. Louis	17	17	17	17	— ½	17	18	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	47	47	47	47		47	49½	100
Missouri Kansas & Texas pf	24⅝	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝	24	24½	620
Missouri Pacific	23¼	24	22⅝	23¼	— 1⅛	23½	23⅝	9,130
*National Lead Company	24½	24½	24½	24½		24	24⅝	10
*National Lead Company pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	— ⅜	24	24⅝	100
New-Jersey Central	104	105¾	103¾	105¾	+ 2½	88½	89	205
New-York Central	96¼	96½	96⅜	96⅜	+ 1⅜	105¾	106	1,765
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford	176	178	178	178		96	96½	42
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8½	8½	8½	8½	— ¼	177	177½	6
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23½	24	23½	24		8½	9	100
North American	5	5	5	5		23½	24	300
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾		5	5½	550
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	14	14	13⅞	14	+ ¼	15¾	15⅞	700
Pacific Mail	25¼	25¾	25	25¼	— ⅜	14	14¼	905
Phila. & Reading, 1st in. paid	9¾	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅜	25¼	25⅝	760
St. Louis Southwestern pf	10	10	10	10		9⅜	9⅝	950
St. Paul & Duluth pf	85	85	85	85		10⅝	10⅞	5,938
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	111¾	111¾	111¾	111¾		85	90	140
Southern Pacific	42¾	42¾	41⅞	42¼	— ⅜	112	117	10
Southern Railway	19	19	18½	18⅝	— ⅜	41¾	42½	40
Southern Railway pf	9	9	9	9		18⅝	19¼	600
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28⅝	28⅝	28⅛	28⅝		8⅞	9¼	450
Texas Pacific	25⅝	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	+ ⅛	25⅝	28⅝	1,412
Union Pacific, trust rec	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛	25⅝	26	3,475
U. P., Denver & Gulf	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛	7⅜	7⅝	100
U. S. Cordage	3	3	3	3	— ⅛	7	7¼	970
United States Express	51½	51½	51½	51½	— ⅜	3	3½	100
*United States Leather	9	9	8⅞	9		5⅛	5⅜	110
*United States Leather pf	63½	64	63½	63½	+ ⅛	40	42	10
United States Rubber	21½	22	21½	22	+ ⅛	63½	67½	4,280
United States Rubber pf	81	81½	81	81½		22	23	200
Wabash	6¼	7¼	6¼	7¼		81	81½	235
Wabash pf	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¾	— ⅛	6¾	7¼	20
Western Union Telegraph	84¾	84¾	84½	84½	— ⅛	16¾	17	1,642
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅛	84½	84½	1,770
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	34	34	34	34	— ⅛	9⅜	9⅝	900
Total sales							36⅞	2

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs	69¼	69⅜	69¼	69⅜	+ ⅛	69¼	69⅜	236,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phenix	.03	.03	.03	.03				1,600

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s, 1,000	109	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d, 1,000	57⅞
Am Sug Ref 6s, 1,000	117½	Mo Pac 1st con 6s, 7,000	79
Atch Top & S F gen 4s, 36,000	78¾	Mobile & Ohio G M 4s, 9,000	79
Atlantic & Pacific inc, 18,000	78⅝	2,000	66
Adjustment 4s, 15,000	40⅝	5,000	65⅞
5,000	41	1,000	65¾
1,000	40½	2,000	65½
Atlantic & Pacific inc, 10,000	⅝	N Y Cent deb 5s, 1,000	107¾
B & O con 5s, 1988, 1,000	103	N Y & N J Tel 5s, 1,000	108
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s, 4,000	115¼	N Y, N H & H 4s, cons deb certfs, 3,000	132½
1,000	114¾	N Y Cent & W con 5s, 1,000	107¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st, 5,000	115	1,000s20F	107¼
3,000	51	Norf & So 1st 5s, 1,000	103
3,000	50	Nor Pac 1st 6s, 5,000	117½
Bur, C R & N 1st collat trust 5s, 2,000	102⅝	9,000	117¾
Canada South 1st gtd, 1,000	102⅝	25,000	117⅝
Cent of N J G M 5s, 1,000	118⅝	J P M & Co ctfs, 2,000	114
Registered, 4,000	115¼	Nor Pac 1st regstd, 25,000	116¾
Chesapeake & Ohio gen 4½s, 1,000	74	5,000	117⅜
4,000	73⅞	50,000	117¼
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s, 1st cons 4s, 10,000	96¾	Nor Pac 2d coup, tr co ctfs, assented, 23,000	114
Chi, B & Cons 7s, 5,000	119½	Oreg Imp Co con 5s, trust co certfs, 3,000	117½
Chi & East Ill 1st 6s, 3,000	100	Oregon, R & Nav 1st, 2,000	110⅝
Chi & Ind Coal 1st 5s, 5,000	115	Oregon, R & Nav 1st con 5s, 10,000	96¾
Chi & Nor Pac 1st trust receipts, 5,000	43	Oregon S L & U N con, 13,000	42⅜
Chi & N W cons 7s, 2,000	138½	Oregon S L & U N con, 13,000	66
Chi & N W coup gold 7s, 11,000	140½	Phil & Read 1st pf inc, trust co certfs, 1st installments pd, 5,000	27¼
Chi, R I & P ext 6s, 1,000	104⅞	Phil & Read gen 4s, tr co certfs, stm assd, 6,000	79
Chi, St L & N O 5s, 4,000	121¼	Rio Grande Western 1st, 1,000	76
C, St P, M & O cons, 11,000	126	1,000	75⅝
Col Coal & Iron 6s, 1,000	124	Roch & Pitts 1st, 1,000	124
Col, H V & Tol 5s, 3,000s3	85¾	Rome, W & O cons, 3,000	117
Denver & Rio Grande 4s, 6,000	91	St L & S F 2d, Class B, 4,000	115½
East Tenn, Va & Ga cons gold 5s, 2,000	107	St P & Nor Pac 6s, 1,000	124
4,000	107½	San An & Ar P 4s, 5,000	56½
El 1st Co of N Y 1st 5s, 2,000	107½	6,000	57½
1,000	107⅞	So Pac of Ariz 1st, 10,000	96¾
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s, 5,000	100	Southern Ry 1st 5s, 10,000	93
Erie gen lien 3-4s, 1,000	64⅝	20,000	92¾
Erie 4s, prior bonds, 10,000	93¾	10,000	92¾
10,000	92⅝	5,000	92¼
Flint & P M 6s, 1,000	114	10,000	92¼
Ft W & D C 1st, trust co certfs, 1,000	14	9,000	92¾
Galv H & H 5s, 10,000	58	Tex & Pac 1st 5s, 21,000	85
Illinois Central 3½s, 10,000	83¼	Tex & Pac 2d inc, 5,000	20¼
Ill Cent West line 1st 4s, 5,000	104	5,000	20
Int & Gt N 2d mtge, 9,000	73½	5,000	20¼
Iowa Central 1st 5s, 3,000	95	3,000	20¾
Keokuk & D M 1st, 1,000	103	Third Avenue 1st 5s, 1,000	121
Knoxville & Ohio 1st, 2,000	104	9,000	121¼
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s, 3,000	92½	Union Pacific 1st, '96, 21,000	104
Lehigh V of N Y 1st, 1,000	101½	Union Pacific 6s, 1897, 5,000	104¼
Lehigh & W-B con assented 5s, 8,000	103½	9,000	104¼
Lex Av & Pav F 1st, 35,000	113½	Union Pacific 1st, '98, 5,000	105
5,000	113¾	2,000	105⅜
Louis & Nash, Pens & Atl 1st, 1,000	99	6,000	105⅝
Louis & Nash unified gold 4s, 15,000	77	Union Pac 6s, 1898, tr co certfs, ex matured coupons, 1,000	99½
4,000	77⅛	2,000	99½
Manhattan Ry con 4s, 4,000	97	22,000	99½
Metropolitan Elev 1st, 4,000	119½	Union Pac 6s, 1899, tr co certfs, ex matured coupons, 5,000	99½
Mexican Int 1st 4s, 8,000	75¼	U Pac ext S F 8s, 1,000	90
Mil & St P, Dakota & St P 5s, 1,000	75	U S Leather Co 6s, 1,000	112
Mil & St P G M 4s, 10,000	105¾	Virginia Midland G M guarantee stamped, 1,000	101
Series A, 10,000	96¼	Wabash 1st 5s, 3,000	105⅝
Mil & St P con 5s, 1,000	97¼	Wabash R R 2d, 5,000	73
Registered, 11,000	100	West Shore grd 4s, 20,000	106¼
Mo, Kan & East 1st, 5,000	102½	Registered, 1,000	106¼
1,000	92½	$1,000	106
Mo, K & T 1st 4s, 11,000	83	Registered, 500	106
1,000	83¼	Western Union col tr 5s, 12,000	107¾
500	82½	Wheeling & L E 1st, 1,000	91
1,000	88	Wheel & L E con 4s, 1,000	63
		Wis Cent Co 1st, trust co certfs, 2,000	87½
Total sales			$1,036,000

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@3 per cent. The last loan was made at 2 per cent.

Time money rates were 2½ per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, and 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4@4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5@6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $101,644,214; balances, $6,847,580; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $436,491.

Money on call in London, ½@¾ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	30	
American Surety Company	200	210
American Typefounders'	6	7
American Typefounders' pf	30	35
†Atlantic Mut. '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	160	175
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	106	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106½
Brooklyn City Railroad	163	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	71	
Brooklyn Elevated	7¾	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105½	106
*Brooklyn Union Gas stock	91	92
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	70	72
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	25	30
Central Cross-Town	118	120
Central Park, North & East River	160	
Central Trust Company	1025	
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock		1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock		80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	99½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	53	
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.		107
Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	101½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	838	
Ensley Land Co	¾	1⅛
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	780	
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	87	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	94	96½
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¾	116¾
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106½	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	57½	60
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	90	400
Guaranty Trust Company		
Hide & Leather National Bank	89	
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds		98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
‡Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	137	
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
*Ind. Ill. & Iowa Gas Co. 1st 6s		76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	
Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction		46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock		95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	95	97
Lawyers' Surety Company	96	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80½
Lorillard Company pf	102	
Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	
Manhattan Trust Company	138	
Mechanics' National Bank	189	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1915	110	
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s		74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	123½	125
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	230	240
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	207	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	70	
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric stock	56	65
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3¾
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1¼	
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37	38
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf	72	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	102½	103½
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	91	92
N. Y., L. E. & W. stock	8	
N. Y., Long Br. & Imp. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	40	
New-York Air Brake Company		126½
New-York Biscuit Company	9	11
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	100	110
N. Y. Security & Trust	950	
Nicaragua Canal Construction	295	
North Shore Traction pf	8	10
†Northwestern Telegraph 7s	78	80
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	111½	114
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	108	
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	100	102
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	83	
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	203	205
Pennsylvania Coal	65	72
Postal Telegraph & Cable	330	340
Pratt & Whitney	87	88
*Pratt & Whitney pf	6	12
Real Estate Trust Company	62	72
Retsof Mining Company	165	
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	88	46
Safety Car Heating & Light Co	73	
Second Avenue Railroad stock	160	165
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
†Second Avenue Railroad stock	107½	110
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	83	88
St. Paul Gas stock	62	65
Standard Gas	78	79½
Standard Gas pf	108	
*Standard Oil Trust	110	111
†Steinway Railway 6s	260	261
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	110¾	114
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	44	
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	93	
*Third Avenue Railroad	45	50
Third National Bank		177
Title Guarantee & Trust	104½	107½
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	310	320
Tradesmen's National Bank	5	10
Trenton Potteries	95	
Trenton Potteries pf	7	10
Trow Directory pf	46	50
Union Ferry stock	66	35
†Union Ferry 5s	66	67½
†Union Railway 1st 5s	103¾	105
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	
Universal Typewriter 1st pf	83½	85½
Universal Typewriter 2d pf	67	
United Electric Light & Power 1st	6¼	8
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	76	
United States Trust	210	220
Wagner Car Company	1070	
Washington Trust Company	156	157½
Western Gas Company stock	182	190
Western Gas Company bonds	65	66
Winona & Southern 1st	89¼	91
Worcester Traction	15	18
Worcester Traction pf	15¾	17½
Worthington Pump	88½	90½
*Worthington Pump pf	13	16
*Ex dividend. †Nominal.	72	76

‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

| |

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

A Simultaneous Issue will be made in London by Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company.

ISSUE OF $5,100,000 5 PER CENT. 30-YEAR CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, with right of registration of Principal.

Principal payable 1st February, 1926, in gold coin of the present standard, and interest payable half-yearly, 1st February and 1st August, in like gold coin, both in New-York, free from all United States, State, and Municipal taxes that may be required by law to be deducted by said Railway Company from said interest, said Railway Company assuming to pay the same.

23 Wall Street,
New-York, June 5th, 1896.

We offer for sale $5,100,000 of the above bonds at the price of 100 per cent. and accrued interest to date of delivery, payable 10 per cent. on allotment and the balance on or before July 6, at the option of the purchaser.

The bonds are now ready for delivery.

These bonds form part of $7,000,000, secured by a Consolidated Mortgage dated 1st February, 1896, covering all the real and personal estate of the Company now owned and hereafter to be acquired for its business of generating and supplying electric light, heat and power, together with all its incomes, rights, privileges and franchises appertaining thereto, as set forth in the said Mortgage.

Of the above amount $400,000 are already in the hands of the public, and $1,500,000 are retained by the Trustees to provide for $1,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee City Railway Company, and $500,000 First Mortgage Bonds of the West Side Railroad Company, which are at present a prior lien on these properties; which bonds, when surrendered and exchanged for the bonds of the Consolidated Mortgage, will be held in trust as further security for the bonds issued under this Mortgage. The Mortgage further provides for the possible issue of $1,000,000 additional bonds, of which $250,000 may be used by the Company to discharge existing obligations, and $750,000 can be used only for the acquisition of additional street railway or electric light and power plants, or for new machinery and equipment, and for other like purposes.

From a letter of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, copies of which may be obtained at our office, and to which reference is requested for full particulars as to the capital and organization of the Company, and as to the security afforded by its mortgage, it will be seen that this Company is formed by the consolidation of the various City Railways and Lighting Companies therein enumerated, and thus owns and operates all the Street Railways in the City of Milwaukee, a city of 250,000 people, and of steady and substantial growth. The net earnings of the Company for the year 1895, as stated therein, were $588,496.38, showing a surplus of over $230,000 over the total fixed charges of the Company, thereby affording a large margin of security for the interest of the bonds now offered; while the net earnings for the first three months of the present year show an increase of 36 per cent. over those of the same period last year.

A copy of the Mortgage may be seen at our office.

The subscription will be opened on Monday, June 8th, at 10 A. M., and will be closed on Tuesday, June 9th, at 3 P. M., or earlier, on notice from London.

Default in payment of any amount when due will render the allotment and any previous payment liable to forfeiture.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription and to allot less than the amount applied for.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S
First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON,
May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second installment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on JUNE 15, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said installment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Penn.
J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company
4 % Consolidated Bonds.

Over ninety-five per cent. of the total issue of the above-named Bonds having been deposited, the plan has been declared operative. In view of the fact that the right to subscribe to the new securities has lapsed, Bonds may be deposited without further penalty until June 20, 1896.

New-York, June 2, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ISAAC N. SELIGMAN,
SIEGMUND ALSBERG,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
B. P. CHENEY,
SAMUEL C. EASTMAN,
CHARLES S. GLEED.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City.
CARY & WHITRIDGE, Counsel.

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } May 29th, 1896.

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit representing bonds or stock of the Oregon Improvement Company deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, New-York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Boston, under a preliminary agreement dated October 8, 1895, between such holders and the undersigned Committee, and to Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

The undersigned, who were appointed a committee for the purpose, have perfected a plan for the reorganization of the Oregon Improvement Company, which has been accepted by the holders of a large amount of all classes of bonds and stock.

Copies of said Plan may be obtained on application to the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, No. 10 Wall Street, New-York City, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, (with each of which Companies is lodged a duplicate Agreement of Reorganization,) or will be mailed to any holder of bonds or stock sending his address to either of said Trust Companies.

This plan provides for the issue of the following new securities:

1. First mortgage 5% 50-year gold bonds.....$5,000,000
2. Four per cent. non-cumulative preferred stock.... 5,000,000
3. Common stock..... 9,000,000

By the terms of the Plan,

First mortgage bondholders receive in cash an amount equal to the coupons on such bonds maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond, and 110 per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new five per cent. bonds, bearing interest from June 1, 1896.

The new first mortgage bonds not set aside for the present firsts are to be issued at no greater rate than the rate of $100,000 par value of bonds per annum, and only for the purchase of new steamships and other needed property, which is to be added to the security for such bonds.

Holders of consolidated mortgage bonds who pay 12½ per cent. of the principal thereof, to wit, $125 per bond, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of the principal of such bonds in new preferred stock, and 75 per cent. thereof in new common stock.

Holders of preferred stock who pay 12½ per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $12.50 per share, in five equal installments, in accordance with the Plan, receive 62½ per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 75 per cent. of par in new common stock.

Holders of common stock who pay 10 per cent. of the par thereof, to wit, $10 per share, in four equal installments, as provided in the Plan, receive 10 per cent. of par in new preferred stock and 50 per cent. of par in new common stock.

First Mortgage bonds should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement of October 8, 1895, the certificates held therefor should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies, ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896. On making such deposit or exchange the holders will receive in cash an amount equal to the interest coupons thereon maturing June 1, 1896, to wit, $30 per bond.

Consolidated mortgage bonds and preferred and common stock should be deposited, or if already deposited under said preliminary agreement, the certificates representing the same should be exchanged for reorganization receipts or certificates, at one of said Trust Companies ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1896.

JOHN I. WATERBURY, N. Y.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr., Boston,
E. ROLLINS MORSE, Boston,
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York,
JULES S. BACHE, New-York,
} Committee

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel,
10 Wall St., New-York.

New-York, } June 3, 1896.
Boston,

To the Holders of
Oregon Improvement Company
FIRST MORTGAGE 6 % BONDS.

The undersigned Committee, which was organized in February last for the exclusive protection of the First Mortgage Bonds under a Bondholders' protective agreement, recommended the deposit of bonds with the Reorganization Committee of which Mr. John I. Waterbury is Chairman, the terms offered being the result of conferences between the two Committees prior to the publication of the plan.

F. P. OLCOTT,
President of the Central Trust Co., New-York.
GUSTAV E. KISSEL,
Of Kessler & Co., No. 54 Wall St., New-York.
MOSES WILLIAMS,
President of State Street Safe Deposit and Trust Co., Boston, and of the Third National Bank, Boston, Mass.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.
$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.
$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET,
} COMMITTEE.

COLUMBUS & HOCKING COAL & IRON COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE.

The CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, as Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain mortgage of the above Company, dated the 1st day of January, 1887, it will receive offers to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 105 per cent. and accrued interest, total offer not to exceed the amount of Eleven thousand and ninety-five 43-100 dollars, ($11,095.43.) Bids will be opened at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, at twelve o'clock noon on June 15th, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

FINANCIAL.

£ CHEQUE BANK, CHEQUES FOR TRAVELERS AND REMITTERS ARE BETTER THAN LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Paid where Credits are refused.
Cashed All Over the World by Agents, Shops, Hotels, Railroads, etc.
You draw your own cheques.
You can get them from £1 up.
You can send them in the mails.
You save time and money.
No Charge for Cashing.
No Identification.
ISSUED BY THE
United States Cheque Bank, Ltd.
Capital, £150,000.
DIRECTORS:
SIR EDWARD THORNTON, Chairman, Late British Minister to Washington, D.C.
LORD DE LISLE & DUDLEY.
President of the Cheque Bank, Ltd.
WALTER EARLE, Esq., London.
H. S. COULSON, Esq., London.
FRED'K W. PERRY,
Gen'l Manager, New-York.
Applications for shares of the Capital Stock at £1 each may be made at the offices of the Bank.
40 & 42 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to deposit their bonds at either of our offices on or before June 30th, 1896.

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO.
16, 18, 20, and 22 William Street, New-York.
The annual election for nine Directors of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1896. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
EDWIN S. MARSTON, Secretary.
New-York, May 29, 1896.

THE SOUTHERN BOULEVARD RAILROAD COMPANY,
2,389 3d Av., New-York City.
The annual meeting of stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company on Tuesday, June 23d, 1896. Polls opened at 12 o'clock noon.
THOMAS A. MAHN, Secretary.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK.
New-York, May 29th, 1896.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Bank, Avenue D, corner 10th Street, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10TH, 1896. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.
CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Board of Education, by the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York, relative to acquiring title by The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, to certain lands on East Broadway, Scammel, Henry, and Gouverneur Streets, in the Seventh Ward of said City, duly and lawfully acquired by said board as a site for school purposes, under and in pursuance of the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate in the above-entitled matter, appointed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled to or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and premises, the title to which is sought to be acquired in this proceeding, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate of the loss and damage to the respective owners, lessees, parties, and persons interested in the lands or premises affected by this proceeding, or having any interest therein, and having filed a true report of transcript of such estimate in the office of the Board of Education for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern.

Second—That all parties or persons whose rights may be affected by the said estimate, and who may object to the same, or any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, to wit, May 26th, 1896, file their objections to such estimate, in writing, with us, at our office, Room No. 2, on the fourth floor of the Stadt-Zeitung Building, No. 20 Tryon Row, in said city, as provided by Section 4 of Chapter 191 of the Laws of 1888, as amended by Chapter 35 of the Laws of 1890, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting, at our said office, on the 11th day of June, 1896, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and upon such subsequent days as may be found necessary.

Third—That our report will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held in Part III., in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1896, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, May 25th, 1896.
LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, PAUL HALPIN, JOHN A. O'CONNOR, Commissioners.
WILMOT P. COX, Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, May 21, 1896.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the New-York Navy Yard, to be opened June 16, 1896," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon June 16, 1896, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard the annual supply of stationery. The stationery must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Late bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia, Pa., June 4, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., JULY 6, 1896, for furnishing Powder Shot, Wads, Cotton Waste, Forgings, Iron, Steel, Drawn and Lap-welded Steel and Malleable Iron Cylinders, Copper and Brass Tubing, Brass, Bronze, Iron, and Steel Castings, Hardware, Carriage Copper and Brass, Cuprobnickel, Pig Lead, Lumber, Bricks, Cement, Lime, Glass, Coal, Soap, Chemicals, Strawboards, Paper, Paints, Oils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. Information furnished on application to Lieut. Col. J. P. FARLEY, Ord. Dept.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
General First Mortgage & Land Grant Bonds
OF THE
Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

Holders of over a majority in amount of the above described bonds having deposited same for conversion, on the basis set forth on page 12 of the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16, 1896, all other holders of such bonds who desire to avail of the privilege of conversion on the above basis are hereby notified to deposit their bonds at either of our offices on or before June 30th, 1896.

Reorganization Certificates will be issued for bonds so deposited.

The basis of conversion is 135 per cent. in the new 4 per cent. Prior Lien bonds of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad (on which interest from July 1, 1896, shall be adjusted quarterly in cash), with 3 per cent. in cash payable now on the old bonds for the interest due July 1, 1896.

ON JULY 1ST, 1896, the basis for conversion of bonds not previously deposited will be reduced from 135 per cent. to 132 per cent.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN,
June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK, Berlin.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION MORE ACTIVE AND PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER.

Foreign Houses Bought Freely and Shorts Covered—Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet and Firm—Provisions More Active and Firmer—Cotton Was Active and Higher—Coffee Offered Freely at a Decline.

The grain markets showed considerable irregularity, but closed firm at an advance, owing to the better late markets at the West and free buying for foreign account. Provisions showed a slight advance, with an increase in export demand. Cotton was active and higher, with trading chiefly local scalping. Coffee was offered freely for foreign account, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

	Nominal
Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@ 23
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33¾@ ..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7¾@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.50
Lard, Western, steam	4.40 @ ..
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5 @ 5⅛
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.00 @ 3.02½

WHEAT—Contracts were more active and very irregular, on conflicting crop reports from the West; opening firm at ¼c advance on better cables, fair foreign buying, higher West, and local covering; declining 1@1¼c on local liquidation, rallying 1½c, with the West, and closing firm at ⅞@¾c advance....Spot was firm and held at ⅛c advance, with shippers holding off and no trade reported....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 9c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, at 3¼c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 131,627 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 567,611 bushels; receipts, 24,050 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 98,454 bushels.

OORN—Contracts were moderately active and firm at ⅛@¼c advance, following the West and on local covering....Spot was held ¼c higher and checked trading; No. 2 mixed quoted at June price, in elevator, and 1c over June, delivered, without business....Receipts, 45,825 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 89,615 bushels....Clearances hence, 30,751 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 252,167 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and without features, with the close firm at unchanged prices....Spot were in fair export demand at steady prices....Sales, 210,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23¼@23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 90,000 bushels for export, part at 26½@26¾c, free on board; No. 3 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾@23c, with 70,000 bushels for export at 24½@24¾c, free on board; No. 3, 21¾c; rejected white, 21½c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23¾c; track mixed, 23@24c; track white, 24¼@28½c for 50,000 bushels....Receipts, 258,000 bushels; exports, 41,324 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	64½
July	2,580,000	63¾@64⅝	64⅜
August		@	64
September	2,430,000	62 11-16@64 5-16	64⅛
December	885,000	64¾@66¼	66⅛
Total	5,895,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	33⅜
July	185,000	34½@34¾	34⅝
August	10,000	35 @35⅛	35⅛
September	145,000	35⅛@35 11-16	35⅛
October	35,000	35½@36⅛	36⅛
Total	375,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	23
July	30,000	23 @23¼	23¼
Total	30,000		

FLOUR—Demand chiefly for car lots for immediate use, while prices were easy. Sales 12,000 bbls, including 3,500 bbls Spring patents, at $3.50@$3.85; 1,600 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$2.95; 1,600 bbls Winter patents at $3.75@$3.85, and 3,000 bbls straights at $3.40@$3.50; city millers sold 3,100 bbls patents, 2,600 bbls clears, and 225 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 4,075 bbls and 1,995 sacks; exports, 200 bbls and 6,880 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 44,700 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western, 39½@40c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and weak. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@57½c; middlings, 60½@65c; sharps, 65@70c; rye feed, 60c.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—With fitful changes in prices the close showed some advance over Wednesday. Speculation was somewhat better, and there was possibly more lard and bacon moving out to foreign markets directly from the West, although cash trading in New-York was dull. The week's hog packing was 380,000 head; same time last year, 390,000 head.

LARD—The West was steady at the opening to decline a trifle, but at the close ruling steady at an advance of 5 points, where June closed at 4.12½c; July was at 4.12½@4.22½c, closing at 4.20c; September at 4.25@4.37½c, closing at 4.25c asked. Here there was unimportant demand, with 4.40c quoted for cash. Sale of 250 tcs cost and freight to Liverpool on the basis of 4.35c in New-York. July option nominal at 4.47c. City steam was steady. Sales of 100 tcs at 4c. Refined was dull; Continent at 4.65c, South American at 5.15c, Brazil kegs at 6.25c. Compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Here there was a dull market, with prices held firmly. Sales of 200 bbls mess. At the West prices were down 10@12½c, but closed with a slight advance over Wednesday, with June at $7, nominal; July was at $6.85@$7.07½, closing at $7.07½; September at $7.07½@$7.27½, closing at $7.25 asked....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8@$8.50 for old, and $8.75@$9.25 for new; family mess, $10; short clear, $10@$11.

CUTMEATS—There was a dull condition of business, while the city cutters were freer sellers at easy prices. Sale of 6,200 lb rib bellies at 3¾c. Sale of a car of California hams at 5¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 4¾c; pickled 10-lb average, 4¾c; pickled hams, 5@5½c; pickled shoulders, 4¼c.

BACON—The West was firm at the opening, to decline 7½ points and react 10@12½ points, with a little more of a movement on speculative account, where short ribs for June closed at $3.75c, nominal; July was at 3.70@3.82½c, closing at 3.80c bid; September at 3.85@3.95c, closing at 3.95c asked.

BEEF—Exporters were taking moderate quantities at steady prices. Sales within the week of 400 tcs city extra India mess and 500 bbls packet and family....Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; mess, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Were taken up slowly, while prices were easy and unsettled; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at ⅛c higher prices on fair demands....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 4⅞c, 120 lb at 5c, pigs at 5¼c.

....Receipts at the West, 71,479 head; same time last year, 66,787 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; active; strong; $2.70@$3.25; left over, 4,000 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $3.20@$3.30; Kansas ICty—Receipts, 12,000 head; steady; $2.80@$3.05. Omaha—Receipts, 7,500 head; steady to easy; $2.80@$3. St. Louis—Receipts, 7,737 head; 5@10c lower; $2.80@$3.20. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,539 head; steady; $2.75@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,503 head; $2.90@$3.10.

TALLOW—There was a sale of 100 hhds city at 3¼c, following which the 200 hhds which usually go in on Thursday at the market rate, were also taken at 3¼c, and all to one export buyer. The advance was sustained to the close, the sale of 200 hhds further bid. The strength was simply on the Continent demand; all other buying interests very quiet. The French syndicate may keep in the market here for some little time; as it has taken through a long period large quantities of grease, as well as tallow, while the general French demand has been the main reliance for cottonseed oil, so far as concerns export interest. In fact, Marseilles especially is absorbing larger quantities of all fats from other countries than usual, and partly by reason of its moderate supplies of Arichides oil; therefore, perhaps, the confidence of any syndicate abroad over tallow and as considering by comparison its low price. For country-made prime was held at an advance to 3¼c, pks free; sale of 60 tcs edible at 3¾c. Of grease, sales of 800 tcs bone, in Chicago, at 2¼c, where there were 250 tcs offgrade tallow sold at 2.55c.

STEARINE—In oleostearine there was a large line, 1,000,000 lb, taken in Chicago at 4c. Here there was indifferent demand, with 4¼c bid for limited quantities and 4 3-16c asked. In lard stearine, Western was offered at 5c. For oleo oil, at Rotterdam, reports were that sales had been made at an advance of 3 florins to 38 florins.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a little urgent demand to fill an export order and there was further inquiry from the lard refiners for tank lots at the mills. By that much the tone was improved, while it will depend for continuance upon manifestations of export interest, with some parties under the impression that there is further short interest for June in Marseilles, and which may now show itself on the increased offering of ocean freight room. There was a line of 1,000 bbls prime yellow sold for export at 24½c; two tanks prime yellow were sold to arrive to refiners here at 22c. LINSEED was in fair request and firm; quoted at 37c for American; 39c for boiled, and 62c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was slow; quoted at 43@44c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 4.—Oil closed $1.08, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.09.

COFFEE.

Contracts were more active and closed barely steady at 10@20 points decline, with free offerings from Europe and lower firm offers from Rio. Havre was irregular at ½@1f decline, and Hamburg quiet at ¼ pfennig advance to ¼ decline....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¼c for No. 7. Sales, 600 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—August, 250 bags at 11.05c; September, 250 bags at 10.60c; October, 250 bags at 10.30c; December, 500 bags at 10.15c; total, 1,250 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 11.45c; August, 250 bags at 11c, 250 bags at 10.95c; September, 750 bags at 10.65c, 500 bags at 10.60c, 2,250 bags at 10.55c, 1,500 bags at 10.50c; October, 2,250 bags at 10.25c, 1,000 bags at 10.20c; December, 250 bags at 1015c, 1,000 bags at 10.10c, 500 bags at 10.05c; March, 250 bags at 9.90c, 1,000 bags at 9.85c; May, 500 bags at 9.85c, 500 bags at 9.80c; total, 13,000 bags. Exchanges—50 points April to August, 5000 bags December for September; 110 points to exchange 1,000 bags March for August; 35 points to exchange 500 bags March for October; 75 points to exchange 500 bags August for October. Total for day, 19,250 bags. Closing Prices: January, 9.90@10c; February, 9.85@9.90c; March, 9.80@9.85c; April, 9.75@9.85c; May, 9.75@9.85c; June, 11.85@11.95c; July, 11.40@11.50c; August, 10.90@11c; September, 10.50@10.55c; October, 10.15@10.25c; November, 10.05@10.15c; December, 10@10.05c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and very irregular, with trading chiefly in a scalping way, and prices influenced in part by the unsettled Liverpool market, which was 3@4 points down early and closed firm at 1½@3 points advance, while the local market was barely steady at 7@8 points up at the close....Spot was unchanged and quiet; sales, 114 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8c; middling uplands, 7¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.52@7.53	7.55	7.47	1,800
July	7.50@7.51	7.52	7.43	4,400
August	7.49@7.50	7.54	7.42	50,100
September	6.89@6.90	6.92	6.82	17,300
October	6.85@6.86	6.89	6.80	39,900
November	6.78@7.79	6.80	6.72	20,100
January	6.83@6.84	6.85	6.77	18,700
December	6.80@6.81	6.82	6.73	1,600
February	6.88@6.89	6.89	6.82	2,100
March	6.92@6.93	6.92	6.86	3,500
Total				199,500

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 1,488 bales, against 1,769 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There was quite a strong pressure to sell, which resulted in a further cut in prices, and a weak, unsettled feeling at the close. The little business reported in marrow was at $1.25@$1.27½. Medium dropped to $1.05 @$1.07½, and pea had some sales at $1@$1.02½. Red kidney show slight weakness also. Other varieties about as last quoted. A lot of 200 bags lima sold at $1.80. Green peas easy. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.25@$1.27½; do, medium, $1.05@$1.07½; do, peas, $1@$1.02½; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; red kidney, $1.06@$1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.25; do, yellow eyes, $1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign, pea, old, 80@85c; do, foreign, medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 77½@80c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Choice steady; fair demand....Western creamery, 11½@15½c; extra, 15½c; State dairy, 10@15c. Western, imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c.

CHEESE—Fancy fairly steady; moderate demand....State, large, full cream, new, 5½@6¾c; small, new, 4@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Moderately active; steady....State, 13c; Western, 11½@12½c; do, case, $2.10@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples are still scarce, and the few fancy lots arriving command extreme prices. Cherries are more plenty to-day and moving sl

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Tract of Eighty Acres Sold at Yonkers—Sales at Auction.

Messrs. Richard V. Harnett & Co. have finally sold the eighty-acre tract of land on Broadway and Odell Avenue, Yonkers, to Lewis S. Samuel at $69,200. On Wednesday the property was offered for sale at the Exchange Auction Room, 59 Liberty Street, but was withdrawn after the bid of $865 per acre was received. Soon after the auction offer the tract was sold to Mr. Samuel at the price mentioned, which was the price per acre of the auction bid.

An exchange of properties has taken place between Messrs. Thomas E. Crimmins and Nathan Wise, the latter giving the plot of five lots on the northeast corner of Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth Street in return for the four four-story stores and tenements on the southeast corner of Ninety-fifth Street and Third Avenue.

William Prager has purchased from Henry Frey the five-story double tenement, with stores, 230 Eldridge Street, 24.8 by 100.

The name of the purchaser of Charles Buek's unfinished house 239 West Seventy-second Street mentioned yesterday, is Thomas F. Ryan of the Metropolitan Traction Company.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. have sold for Mrs. Sergeph, at about $17,500, the five-story brick flat 519 First Avenue, 25 by 75.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan, sold, under foreclosure to the plaintiff, Sophia Koppenheimer, at $25,287, the five-story brick tenement and store, 883 First Avenue, southside, 25.5 feet north of Forty-eighth Street, 25 by 97.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, John H. Haywood, at $15,000, the five-story and basement brick and brownstone front flat 129 East One Hundred and First Street, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue, 25 by 100.11.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Elisabeth Fink, at $7,460, the three-story frame building, with store, 221 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, north side, 335 feet west of Second Avenue, 24.9 by 100.11. To the same purchaser he sold also, under foreclosure, at $8,350, the adjoining four-story frame and brick front building, with stores, 223 One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, 24.9 by 100.11.

Messrs. L. J. Phillips & Co. offered for sale the four-story and basement dwelling, 28 West Seventy-second Street, 20 by 100.11. When no higher bid than $51,000 was received, the property was withdrawn from sale.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 51 West Thirty-third Street, for a ten-story brick bachelor apartments, stores, &c., by Fannie E. D. Story of Lawrence, Queens County, owner; cost, $55,000.

No. 42 Hudson Street, for a six-story brick store and lofts, by Henry W. Post of 584 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, owner; cost, $3,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 100 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a one-story brick store, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 126 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on the Schaefer Company's 112 East Fifty-first Street, owner, alterations to a two-story and attic brick hotel; cost, $1,200.

No. 55 Whitehall Street, by David H. Decker of 47 West Forty-sixth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,000.

No. 7 Ninth Avenue and 4 Little West Twelfth Street, by John D. Wendell of 79 Maiden Lane, owner; John A. Larkin of 7 Ninth Avenue, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $100.

No. 1,539 Tremont Avenue, by George Kellar of Tremont Avenue and Maiden Lane, owner, alterations to a two-story and extension frame hotel; cost, $500.

No. 88 West Broadway and 72 Warren Street, by Elbridge T. Gerry of 290 Broadway, owner; F. P. Trial of 88 West Broadway, lessee, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $2,000.

No. 10½ Desbrosses Street, by the Corporation of Trinity Church, owner, alterations to a one-story brick store and lofts; cost, $2,700.

No. 66 to 70 Vestry Street, by Julia Edgar of 43 West Thirty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $1,000.

Third Avenue and One Hundredth Street, southeast corner, by Leopold Sinsheimer of 7 East Eighth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement, &c.; cost, $1,000.

Twenty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue, northwest corner, by Mrs. Mary Cordes of 40 Barrow Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 2,166 and 2,168 Lexington Avenue, by William H. Payne of 98 Park Avenue, owner, alterations to a two-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,000.

King's Bridge Road, east side, 25 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, by Susa A. V. Eckhardt of 597 East One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $5,000.

Lexington Avenue, southeast corner of Seventy-sixth Street, by the estate of John Mueller of 32 East Fourth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story and basement brick tenement and store; cost, $3,500.

Seventh Avenue, west side, 20 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, by Mary A. King of 431 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 58 Cedar Street, by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, 120 Broadway, owner, alterations to a five-story brick tenement and store; cost, $16,000.

Hull Avenue, east side, 200 feet north of Southern Boulevard, by W. B. T. Keyser, owner, alterations to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $500.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

1ST AV, w s, 23.7 ft s of 11th St, 23.2x 64.2; John Cogan and another, executors, to Elias Jacobs $15,300
FORSYTH ST, 196 to 202, n s of Stanton St, 74.11 ft e of Forsyth St, 25x99.9; John J. Halstead and others, executors, to Ebenezer Hurd and another 120,000
41ST ST, 460 West; Margaret Tiernan to Henry Blitz 6,950
85TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 2.6x102.2; D. W. James and wife to John Casey 1,200
112TH ST, n s, 361.8 ft w of 3d Av, 16.8 x100.11; Francis L. Donohue, referee, to William Lyman 6,250
121ST ST, s s, 80 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Catharine Assenbeck to William L. Goetz. 5,800
3D AV, n w corner of 49th St, 100.5x80; Herman Wronkow and wife to Charles Althof 200,000
112TH ST, n s, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 50 x100.11; John Kelly and wife to Henry Gundlach and another 1
MADISON AV, w s, 33.10 ft n of 104th St, 16.8x70; Margaret J. Lange to Herbert Greason 1
6TH NICHOLAS AV, 761; William Brondbelt and wife to Anna L. Sprague and another 1
8T. NICHOLAS PLACE, e s, 62.6 ft n of 150th St, 40.6x100; Thomas Alexander to Annie M. Alexander 1
164TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 50x 112.4; John Schreyer to Catherina Schmidt 1
2D AV, n w s, 243 ft s w of 5th St, runs n e 243 ft to 5th St x n w 142 ft to Bronx River x s w —x s e —to 2d St e 227 ft x n e 500 ft x s w 100 ft to beginning; also n w s of 2d Av, 243 ft s w of 5th St, runs s w 125 ft x n w 100 ft x n e 120 ft x e e 100 ft; Michael J. Cohalan to Elizabeth Heilman 17,500
114TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.11; John J. Pollock and wife to Martin L. Rickerson 1
1ST AV, e s, 50.8 ft n of 90th St, 25x94; Pauline Kellar to William R. Maywald and wife 1
HENRY ST, 232; George Harris and wife to Abraham Cohen 21,000
61ST ST, n s, 376.8 ft e of 3d Av, 83.4x 100.5; William P. Herbert to William F. Rooney and another 1
11TH AV, e s, 59.3 ft s of 42d St, 19.9x100; Kurl Braun to Sophia Braun 1
AVENUE B, e s, 19.10 ft s of 2d St, 19.10x80; H. Willard Griffiths to Mary Becker 1
SAME PROPERTY; Catherine Rheinfrank and others to Mary Becker 1
SAME PROPERTY; John Rheinfrank as executor to Mary Becker 23,000
WEST 3D ST, 34 and 36; George B. Goldschmidt and others to Viola Heim 70,000
18TH ST, n s, 165 ft w of 1st Av, 85x103.8; William F. Rohrig and wife to J. G. Buckley 1
47TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100; John R. Vandervoort to Samuel Mitchell 2,400
AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 173d St, 25x100; same to Thomas Drugan 3,000
ANDUBON AV, n e corner 172d St, 44.6x 95; same to Nathan Genderling 2,000
DYCKMAN ST, s s, 100 ft s of Vermilyea Av, 100x100; D. R. Freedman to Rebecca Elias 10
134TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to James T. Barry. 1
134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; William R. Brown to same. 1
WASHINGTON AV, w s, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, 29.6x150; Ida Dienst and another, executors and trustees to Arthur J. O'Leary 8,250
ST. ANN'S AV, 125 ft s of 142d St, 25x 100.5; George K. Gates to A. M. Holland. 1
134TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company to James T. Barry. 1
FOX ST, n e corner 165th St, 26.9x6.7x19.3 x98.8; Elizabeth Gallard to Emma Mechmann 3,600
LOTS 185 and 186, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Cyrus C. Miller 2,650
JOHN ST, s w s, s e part of Lot 50, map Village of East Tremont, 33x150; Ellen Fischer to Michael Fischer 1
DIVISION ST, n s, 90 ft e of Ridge St, 22.7x57x20x67; Selah B. Strong, referee, to The State Bank 500
MADISON ST, 50 and 52; James S. Dempsey and another, executors, to Joseph Kennedy 24/100
ATTORNEY ST, 6; Louis Aaron and wife to Philip Goldstein 10,000
NORTH MOORE ST, 31 and 33; John F. McArdle and others, executors and trustees, to Emanuel Hellner and another. 50,750
HUDSON ST, 42; James A. Bauer to Henry W. Post 1
GOERCK ST, w s, 75 ft s of Delancey St, 25x100; Anne Kosinsky and another to Rebecca Mach 1
GREAT JONES ST, 46; Sophia C. Tailer, individual and as executrix, to Edmund Coffin 27,000
32D ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 75x 139.5x75x133.10; William H. Sturtevant and wife to Benedict Fischer 90,000
AMSTERDAM AV, 305; Laura Mandeville to Daniel Katz 100
127TH ST, s s, 210 ft e of 6th Av, 18.9x 99.11; Charles Wehle, referee, to The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New-York 12,500
102D ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 30x100.11; Edward Hassett, referee, to same 27,100
F ST, w s, 337 ft n of Inwood or Dyckman St, 30x90; Josephine V. Hassell and another, executors, to Mary Jeffrey 1
LOT 204, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to W. H. Konz 900
CAMBRELING AV, 2,265; Helen M. Johnson and another to Henry J. Johnson 10
MADISON AV, w s, 321 ft s w of King's Bridge Road, 50x120; Ann Vlon to Daniel Kelly 10
LOT 19, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Michael Mooney and wife. 2,100
WHITE PLAINS ROAD, n w corner of Reiss Place, 100.9x107.1x100x119.6; George Reiss and wife to George Marienhoft and wife 3,500
LOT 48, map of new village of Jerome; John Berrian and wife to John Gavit.. 200
LOT 396, map of Unionport; Peter J. Thorne and wife to Edward M. Brown.. 500

Recorded Leases.

ARONSON, Samuel, to Lorenzo Campbell; 33 Roosevelt St, store, &c., 2 years. $348
BRISTED, Charles A., to Claudius E. Harrell; 314 4th Av, 21 years 9,000
GOETZ, Christian, to William Lapovitz; 32 Delancey St, 4 2-12 years $2,100, 2,200
HAVEMEYER, Theodore A., to Diedrich Horstmann and another; 77 Cortlandt St, 5 years 6,000
HOROWITZ, Jacob, to Pincus Tischler; 41 Lewis St and 301 Delancey St, 2 11-12 years 3,000
JOSEPHAUS, Wilhelmina D. C., to John C. Klett; 341 West 44th St, 5 years 300
SCHLOMANN, Mary, to Frederick Kohberg; 766 11th Av, second floor, 4 11-12 years 576
SEELIG, Adolph, to Melchoir Weiss; 88 2d Av, store, &c., 2 years 1,320
SILLER, Hugo, to Hiram L. Phelps; 216 Willis Av, 5 years ..... $360 to 420
SCHEIFFERS, Elizabeth, to John H. Boese; 309 East 39th St, store, &c., 3 years 456
THORN, Emily A., to Bernard McGuinness; 209 West St, 3 years 1,600
THE ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY OF New-York and Sarah K. A. Pupin and others, executors, &c.; 51 Warren St and 51 Murray St, 10 years 1,800
YOUMANS, Edgar W., to Patrick McGarr; 521 Canal St, store, &c., 2 years.. 900

Recorded Mortgages.

ALTHOF, Charles, to the United States Trust Company, New-York; n w corner of 3d Av and 49th St, 3 years $20,000
BECKER, Mary, to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s e of Avenue B, 19.10 ft s w of 2d St, 2 years 8,000
BETTMAN, David, and wife to same; n s of 24th St, 262.6 ft e of 6th Av, 5 years 20,000
BLITZ, Henry, and wife to Annie Pimpfinger; 460 West 41st St, 5 years 5,000
BARRY, James T., to William R. Brown; s e of 104th St, 100 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 3,600
SAME to the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company; s s of 134th St, 150 ft w of St. Ann's Av, and 2 adjoining plots, 2 years (3 mortgages) 10,080
COFFIN, Edmund, to Sophia C. Tailer and another; 36 Great Jones St, 2 years. 22,000
CHRISTIE, David, and wife to James F. Conochan and others, trustees, &c., of John R. Marshall, deceased; s e of 109th St, 360 ft w of Columbus Av, and adjoining lot, 3 years (2 mortgages) 38,000
SAME to Walter F. Kingsland; same property, 2 years (two mortgages) 38,000
CLARK, Mary E., to Hudson P. Rose; Lot 116, Block C, map of property of Mapes estate, West Farms, 3 years 400
DAVID, Albert L., and wife to Rowland A. Robbins; s e s of 8th Av, 25 ft n e of 30th St, 1 year 2,000
FORSYTH, Anna, to Seamen Lichtenstein, executor, &c., of Jane Tyler; n s of 127th St, 268 ft w of 7th Av, 1 year 3,700
GUNDLACH, Henry, and Henry Kock to John Kelly; n s of 112th St, 450 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 13,500
HEILNER, Emanuel, and another to trustees of Samuel Smith, deceased; 33 North Moore St, 1 year 18,500
SAME to same; 31 North Moore St, 1 year 16,500
SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; 33 North Moore St, 1 year 5,000
HURD, Ebenezer, and James W. Halstead to John Halstead and others, executors, &c., of P. S. Halstead; 196 to 202 Forsyth St, 3 years 100,000
HARRELL, Claudius E., to Charles A. Bristed; 306 5th Av, 1 year 3,000
HAHN, Viola, and Esther Gershel to Edward Goldschmidt; 34 and 36 West 3d St, 5 years 50,000
KENNEDY, James, to executors of Luke Kennedy, deceased; 52 Madison St, 3 years 16,000
KATT, Berthold, and wife to John W. Haaren; w s of 5th Av, 25 ft n of 147th St 1,500
LYMAN, William, to Frederic J. Middlebrook; n s of 112th St, 361.8 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years 4,000
MILLER, Cyrus C., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 185, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years 1,590
MUNOZ, Leontine, to trustees of Moses Taylor, deceased; Madison Av, n w corner of 26th St, 3 years 95,000
MESTINEZ, Linboner R., and wife to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n w s of 3d Av, 225 ft s w of 7th Av, and gore lot adjoining, 5 years 75,000
SAME to Benedict Fischer; same property, 3 years 67,000
MERCHANTS' BANK, Emma, to Dollar Savings Bank; 165th St, n e corner of Fox St, installments 1,500
SAME to John and Mathias Haffen; same property, 1 year 1,000
NICHOLSON, Edward, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; 5th Av, s w corner of 131st St, 1 year 60,000
O'LEARY, Arthur J., to executors of Rosina Graetzinger, deceased; w s of Washington Av, 284.10 ft n of 166th St, installments 7,000
POST, Henry W., to James A. Bancker; 42 E. Mohon St, 1 year 26,500
PITTMAN, Mary J., individually and as executrix of Frederick Emack, deceased, to Maria H. Lu Gar; n s of 47th St, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year 3,000
REID, Helen, to East Side Co-operative Building and Loan Association; 306 East 65th St, installments 5,250
ROACH, Ann, to Charles Van Riper; Washington Av, s w corner of 162d St, 3 months 600
REEVES, William, and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; Church St, or King's Bridge Av, w s, adjoining n s of lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, 1 year 4,000
STARIN, John H., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; Pier 13 and all rights in other piers, properties, &c., 5 years 200,000
SCHMIDT, Catherina and Erwin, to Robert I. Brown and others, trustees for M. C. Cobb; n s of 164th St, 150 ft e of 10th Av, 2 years 10,000
SCHMALACKER, Bernard, and wife to Charles A. Christman; w s of Webster Av, 41.11 ft n of map of W. E. Zborowski, &c., 1 year 12,000
TOUMEY, John, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e corner of 11th Av and 180th St, 2 years 4,000
WHITEFIELD, Anna E., to Mary N. Townshend; e s of 8th Av, 80.1 ft s of Jane St, &c., Ninth Ward, ½ part, 1 year 1,000
SAKARIASEN, Didrik, and Andrew Larsen and wives to Gleason Skannell; e s of West End Av, 118.6 ft s of 95th St, 4 months 3,400
LANGE, Emelia C., to Cornelius W. H. Elting; n e corner of Alexander Av and 143d St, 3 years 6,900
JOYCE, Michael F., to Anthony W. Miller; 557, 501, and 503 West 41st St, 1 year.. 2,500
COHEN, Abraham, and wife to Albert B. Chandler; 282 Henry St, 5 years 15,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BROWN, Harry, to Mark Ash $1
BLOCH, Emil, to Jacob Hirsh 1
BOLMER, Manuel de F., substituted trustee, to Mary R. Stryker 4,000
SAME to Virginia S. Mackay-Smith.... 17,500
SAME to Catherine C. Bolmer 4,500
CURTIS, Charles B., and others, executors and trustees of Peter C. Cornell, to George F. Cornell 10,500
CARNEY, Hugh J., to Stephen McMahon. 1
ENO, Amos F., to Francis T. Lord.... 20,000
HOLLAND, Alice M., to Charles Unangst 3,000
HILL, George A., and Benjamin A. Sands, trustees, to Benjamin Aymar 8,000
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to the Hudson River Bank 5,558
SAME to the New-York Security and Trust Company 24,010
SEIFERD, Lena, to John H. Metzler... 1,200
TODD, Judson S., to Emma Kaufmann.. 1
WESTFALL, George F., executor of Diederich Westfall, to John H. Westfall.... 3,500
WESTFALL, John H., to Christine M. T. Westfall 1

Lis Pendens.

50TH ST, 516 West; George A. Morrison, Sr., against Terresa Henry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
BOULEVARD and 65th St, n w corner, 116.3x 106.6x100.5x164.11; Moses T. Pyne, trustee, &c., and others against Hartwig I. Phillips and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
40TH ST, 321 East; Walter Cutting, executor, &c., against M. Fannie Todd, (action to obtain judgment.)
70TH ST, s s, 335 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.5; Daniel H. Bennett and another against William Campbell and others, (action to declare deed void.)
122D ST, n s, 175 ft e of Lenox Av, 18.7x100.11; George N. Williams, Jr., against Julia Comins, individually and as administratrix, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)
123D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x 99.11; William H. Williams and another, trustees, against Daniel J. Sullivan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
DUANE and Centre Sts, s e corner, to Reade St., 25.4x98.11x irregular; also 29 Beekman St and other parcels; Caroline M. Conner and others against Ann E. Watson, executrix, &c., and others, (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.
3D AV, 4,215; Henry Mantel against William G. Mulligan, as agent, and Anton Hoegen, contractor $17
7TH ST and 5th Av, s w corner, 105x114, (Wakefield;) Harry Wiseman against Margaret Ceburre, owner, and Henry Ceburre, contractor 117
15TH ST, s s, 205 ft e of 2d Av, 100x114, (Wakefield;) Henry Schmitt against Frederick C. Dexter, owner; Thomas Goodfriend, contractor 44
MACOMB'S LANE, w s, 29 ft s of 153d St, 28.5x113.5x irregular; John Sheehy against the Manhattan Real Estate and Building Association, owner and contractor 80
WEST END AV, e s, 25.2 ft s of 95th St, 132x100; Schnatz & Massoth against Sarkriasen & Larsen 2,163
117TH ST, n s, 104 ft e of Madison Av, 150x100.11; Harry G. Turner against Tillie E. Smith, owner; John J. Macdonald, contractor 263
3D AV, 443 and 447; Meadowcroft & Smith against Thomas J. McCahill and John Smith, owners and contractors 402

GRADUATES OF TEACHERS COLLEGE.

Diplomas for Twenty-eight Young Women and One Man.

The commencement exercises of Teachers College took place yesterday morning in its large building, in West One Hundred and Twentieth Street, on Morningside Heights. The hall in which the exercises were held was crowded with the students and their friends.

The graduating class was composed of twenty-eight young women and one man. The young women, dressed in white, entered the hall in procession, followed by President Walter Lowrie Hervey and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy, Columbia College, both of whom wore gowns and mortarboards, and the Rev. Leighton Williams. These took seats upon the platform with members of the Faculty, John L. N. Hunt, ex-President of the Board of Education, and others. The platform was adorned with palms and flowers, daisies marking the border. American flags were festooned from the walls. The college orchestra supplied the music.

President Hervey, in opening the exercises, referred to the college colors, which floated for the first time from the flagstaff on top of the building. They were of pale blue, with the name "Teachers College" in white, the gift of the graduating class.

President Hervey introduced Prof. Butler as the first speaker, and referred to the founding, under his leadership and Presidency, of Teachers College. Prof. Butler spoke on "Progress of Professional Teaching," and told of the changes in recent years in the methods of elementary schools and the effect upon the higher institutions.

The Rev. Mr. Williams discussed "Secondary Education; Its Scope and Functions." "Teach the pupil," he said, "how to educate himself, now put in his mind that which you think it well for him to know."

President Hervey then addressed the graduates and presented diplomas to them. The graduates were:

Carolyn Sherwin Bailey, Alice Irene Barrett, Eliza Lefferts Bartlett, Helen Louisa Bedell, Magdalene Meyer, Mary Camp Brush, Mary Agnes Clark, Mabel Cleves, Hannah May Gartland, Jeannette Bliss Gillespy, Herberta Whipple Gubton, Maxine Heller, Emily Berluchy Horner, Mary Snow Horton, Mary Victoria Leise, Harriet Emma Mann, Anna Maxwell Miller, Mabel Watson Mitchell, Louisa Wilhelmina Moora, Harris Winfield Moore, Luella Angelina Palmer, Julia Augusta Peckham, Edith Louise Porter, Fannie Elizabeth Quisenberry, Susie Hillman, Anna Emelia Sutherland, Emily Maud Thompson, Elsie Van Kleeck, and Harriette Wilde.

President Hervey announced a number of appointments and promotions among the teachers, and the awarding of the following honorary scholarships: Miss Emily B. Horner, general method; Miss Mary Brush, English; Miss Elizabeth Carss, natural history; Mr. Percy Hughes, history, and Miss Elizabeth R. Butler, history.

He said that the contributions from friends of the college in 1895-6 had been greater than in any previous year. The real estate of the institution was increased by five lots last year. A fund of $5,000, from which students can borrow money at a low rate of interest, has been established, and is called the "Ruth Fund." The chief event of the year, President Hervey said, was a gift of $20,000 for the building of the western wing of the college structure. This building will enable the college to found new departments, and to render more effective the alliance with Columbia College and Barnard College, whose new edifices are on adjacent grounds. With this new building the property of the college on Morningside Heights will represent about $1,000,000. Almost all of this and an annual outlay of nearly $40,000 for current expenses have been contributed in the past five years by individuals living in or near New-York City.

As no pupils have completed the four years' course of the Horace Mann School, there were no graduates from it, though a few pupils have finished a three years' course preparatory for college.

After the graduation exercises the exhibits in the various departments of the college were thrown open.

PLANS TO CHANGE THE TOMBS.

Would Provide More Cell Room and Improve the Old Building.

Messrs. Withers & Dickson submitted plans for the new Tombs Building to Mayor Strong yesterday. Correction Commissioner Wright and Architect George B. Post were present.

The plans are only tentative, but a general idea of the inner arrangement of the new prison could be had from them.

It is proposed to entirely rebuild the Centre Street and Elm Street sides, and as now provided the plans propose an eight-story brick structure, with a steel interior, on both of these streets. The Centre Street structure will be so arranged that there will be about 322 cells in it, or, roughly estimated, about 40 cells on each tier or floor.

The rear building will have a cell capacity of 360. It is also proposed to extend the present men's and women's prisons up three stories. These now have a capacity of 80 and 68 cells, respectively, and the three new tiers, if added, will give them 90 more cells, making a grand total of cells for the whole prison of 920, as against 283, the present building's capacity.

Each cell will be over 8 feet long by 5 feet wide, and provided with the usual cot, lavatory, and other necessaries. At the end of each tier of cells will be arranged a sink and a bathroom.

All prisoners will be carried to the various tiers on elevators, and each floor will be supplied with the proper kitchens and pantries. A special restaurant will be located on one of the upper floors, and from it those who wish may have their meals specially delivered.

One of the best features of the new Tombs will be that providing that men and women detained simply on suspicion or as suspects will be kept entirely aloof from the ordinary criminal indicted prisoners. These suspects will have decent airy rooms of ample size and without the usual prison aspect to them.

Exercise and airing rooms will be situated on the upper floors of the building, the one for the men on the north side of the prison and that for the women on the south side. Smaller rooms will be provided for young criminals, boys and girls.

The Warden's quarters will be on the first floor, on a line with the street, as will also a public reception room, physician's and matron's quarters, and those of the keeper. Mr. Post made strenuous objection to brick being used for the structure.

Mr. Withers suggested that the Criminal Court Building was of brick and the Tombs should correspond.

"Yes," said Mr. Post, "and it is the worst structure of its kind in the country."

Mr. Post took the plans under consideration, and later will report to the Board of Estimate.

Miss Oesterle Becomes Mrs. Stewart.

Miss Katharine Oesterle and Grant Stewart, who are well known on the theatrical stage, were married yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. George H. Houghton. The bride was dressed in white silk and white chiffon. She wore lilies of the valley in her hat and carried a bouquet of the same flowers. There were no bridesmaids. The maid of honor was the bridegroom's sister, Miss Florence Stewart. The best man was Glen McDonough. The bride was the leading lady in the Rosina Vokes Company after the death of Miss Vokes, and later she played in "The Soudan." She appeared recently with Mr. Stewart in "The House of Cards." Mr. Stewart supported Robert Hilliard last Winter in "Lost—Twenty-four Hours" and "The Littlest Girl." Among those present at the wedding were Mrs. W. Blackall Simons, Mr. De Lue, Mr. and Mrs. De Wolf Hopper, Mr. George Clarke, and Miss Lelia Ennis. After the church ceremony there was a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Catharine Oesterle of 201 East Sixty-eighth Street. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart will sail for London to-morrow on the steamship Massachusetts.

FEDERAL COURTS.

United States Circuit Court.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe and Wheeler, JJ.—Held in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

77—Tebbits vs. Mercantile Credit Company. 85—Kane vs. Barow Steamship Company. 35—De Freitas vs. New-York News Publishing Company. 74—United States vs. Ditzel. 81—Kennedy vs. Henry. 88—Moulton vs. Green. 90—National Bank of Oxford vs. Whitman. 91—Kiszel vs. Lehigh Valley Coal Company. 92—Britt vs. Metropolitan Street Railway. 67—United States vs. Reid. 94—Baldwin vs. Third Avenue Railroad. 95—Cullanan vs. same. 99—Adams, receiver, vs. Lombard. 111—Rubin vs. Sturtevant. 114—Lewis, receiver, vs. Lombard. 115—MacGowan vs. Talcott. 116—Ireland vs. New-York Recorder Company. 117—Porteous vs. Walker. 118—Jayne vs. Scribner. 119—Beck & Paul Company vs. Shulte. 120—McGill vs. Holmes, Booth & Hayden. 121—Pacifico vs. McCullough. 122—Flinn vs. Knickerbocker Ice Company. 123—Moore vs. Concordia L. & T. Company. 124—United States vs. Wezel, (No. 1.) 125—United States vs. Van Wezel, (No. 2.) 126—United States vs. Van Wezel, (No. 3.) 127—United States vs. Van Wezel, (No. 4.) 128—United States vs. Van Wezel, (No. 5.) 129—Sheahan vs. National Steamship Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Held in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

107—Greenwood vs. tugs Rambler and others. 145—Botany Worsted Mills vs. Knott. 146—Hirzel vs. steamship Belgravia. 147—Scully vs. tug Sampson and one barge. 148—Southern Pacific Company vs. lighter Hattie 149—Winter vs. Knott. 150—Bodin vs. ship R. R. Thomas. 151—O'Donnell vs. steamship Pedro. 120—Hastorf vs. tug Governor. 109—Carter vs. steamship Alfred Dumois.

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

No. 1120—The People, respondents, vs. David G. Orr, appellant.—Argued by Harrison Hoyt for appellant, E. J. Shore for respondents.

No. 482—Eugene C. Denton, appellant, vs. the Ontario County National Bank, respondent.—Argued by Henry M. Field for appellant, Lorenzo C. Hall for respondent.

No. 584—Sidney G. Marshall, respondent, vs. the Reading Fire Insurance Company, appellant.—Argued by S. I. Wheeler for appellant, L. I. Sheldon for respondent.

Calendar for Friday: Nos. 489, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607.

New-York Calendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; Rumsey, Williams, Patterson, and Ingraham, JJ.—Court opens at 1 P. M. Motions. Orders.—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Motion calendar called at 11 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Andrews, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Beekman, J. Motions.
Demurrer.—No. 220.
Prefered Causes.—Nos. 2781, 3021, 3160, 3041. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Pryor, J.
Law and Fact.—Nos. 2792, 2856, 2632, 2813, 3037, 3088, 3135, 3154, 3173, 3177, 2103, 1719, 2746, 2750, 2751, 2773, 2787, 2788, 2807, 2812, 2826, 2839, 2845, 2954, 2956, 2959, 2968, 2983, 2984, 3004, 3030, 3119, 3121, 3125, 3151, 16. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—MacLean, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Lawrence, J.—Causes to be sent from Part IV. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Truax, J.—Elevated railroad cases. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Daly, J.
Prefered Causes.—Nos. 7061, 6236, 8221, 8400, 7885, 8370, 8443, 8389, 8578, 3027, 8453, 8655, 6946, 7230, 2725. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Dugro, J.
Nos. 2128, 1834, 2466, 482, 873, 1089, 1919, 2276, 878, 909. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Monday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Glegerich, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Bookstaver, J.—Causes to be sent from Part III. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Gildersleeve, J.
Nos. 1998, 2508, 2422, 2080, 2205, 2275, 2491, 2495, 1014, 1362, 2445, 518, 2263, 1285, 1480. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Freedman, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—McAdam, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Adjourned until Monday, June 8.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Barnard, J.—Causes to be sent from Part VII. for trial. Case unfinished.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M.
At 2 P. M.: Will of Mary Ann Myers. Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: William Nagel, Benjamin G. Oaker, Margaret A. W. Frane, August Knoepfle, Aaron Wise, Helena Rogers. At 2 P. M.: Nellie Fitzgibbons, Michael G. Cashman, Thomas J. Dodworth.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.
At 10:45 A. M.: No. 978—Will of Robert L. Darragh.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M. Motions at 10:30 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Schuchman, J.
Nos. 1431, 1432, 1521, 1457, 1401, 1430, 1404, 1450½, 1469, 1474, 1477, 1478, 4356, 1212, 1524, 1531, 1536, 4030, 1437, 1439, 1451. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—McCarthy, J.
Nos. 1078, 1035, 1597, 504, 1606, 1608, 1609, 1610, 1611, 1612, 1613, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1619, 1620, 1621, 1622, 1623, 1624, 1626, 1627, 1628, 1629, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1633. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—O'Dwyer, J.
Nos. 1268, 1495, 1303, 1330, 860, 701, 1558, 763, 4536½, 1541, 1281, 1461, 1511, 820, 1317, 1314, 830, 1322, 1555, 704, 855, 1263, 1264, 1361, 1309, 1362, 1513, 1634, 1635, 1636. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, J.